

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 30.40

January 10, 1914. Temperature a.m. 57. p.m. 59  
Humidity " 74. " 69

January 9, 1913. Temperature a.m. 59. p.m. 72.  
Humidity " 87. " 56.

2689 晚五十五二十年丑癸

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

六拜禮 號拾月正英曆西

\$36 PER ANNUM  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ZABERN AFFAIR. REASONS FOR LENIENCY.

[Router's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received January 9.  
Ruter's correspondent at Strasbourg states that the Prosecutor in the trial of Colonel von Reuter contended that as the Civil Authorities at Zabern had failed to maintain order, Colonel von Reuter had not arrogated executive authority in defending the honour of the officers. However, Colonel von Reuter was not justified in imprisoning those people who had been arrested; hence the Prosecutor's recommendation for a week's imprisonment. He also asked for the penalty of three days to be imposed upon Lieut. Schmid, because he had knocked out the tooth of one of the persons who had been arrested.

### MR. CHURCHILL.

#### RETURNS FROM FRANCE.

London, Received January 9.  
"Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived in London last night. He has been the guest of the Duke of Westminster in France.

### P. & O. COMPANY

#### Report of the Seventy-third Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on December 10 at the head office, Leadenhall-street, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Sutherland G.C.M.G., LL.D., the Chairman.

The Chairman—Ladies and gentlemen, I presume you will take the Report as read, and therefore it becomes now my pleasant duty once more to move its adoption. I think that the accounts which we place before you to day are on the whole the best accounts that we have been able to submit since the years of the South African Transport works. I may say that we have had no exceptional luck in the present year, nothing approaching to a fluke in connection with our Service, but we have had, on the whole, a very brisk trade, and our export traffic especially has been of a most satisfactory character to all parts of the East. The net result of our Accounts is explained in a very few words. We pay the same dividend as last year, we write off £459,918 as normal depreciation of our fleet, and we carry to a new Contingent Fund the handsome sum of £200,000. On that subject I shall have a few words to say a little later on New Tonnage.

Now, if we turn to our Balance Sheet, the special item which appears is that of the addition of 35,941 tons of new tonnage. The book value of the fleet up to that point works out at £7 13s per ton, but if we allow for those cash reserves to which I have had to call your attention very often, the actual value of the fleet is only £3 7s 3d a ton. (Applause.) As the fleet up to that point cost in round figures ten millions, or to be perfectly and absolutely exact, £9,994,524, it will be seen at once that the Company's financial policy has been worked for many years on sound lines. (Hear, hear.) When the ships that are now being built are completed, the original cost of the fleet will, I believe, amount to upwards of twelve millions sterling, certainly an important figure for a modest Company like our own, and a figure very gratifying to old stockholders like many of

## TELEGRAMS.

### NAVAL POLICY.

#### DIVISIONS DENIED.

[Router's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received January 9.  
Sir S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., Solicitor General, speaking at Keighley, said there was no division in the Government on the subject of the Navy. Their policy remained to preserve the safety of ourselves and the Dominions by maintaining unassailable the superiority of the Fleet. At the same time they meant to make it plain that neither for aggrandisement nor aggression would the Government add a single unit to the country's naval strength.

#### "That Bungling Amateur."

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., speaking at Liverpool, promised Mr. Churchill support in the fight to maintain the Navy against "that bungling amateur, Lloyd George."

these gentlemen whom I now see before me, who remember the fleet and the finances of former days.

We have, as I have just said, still a considerable programme of shipbuilding going on. During the last eighteen months we have contracted altogether for 115,000 tons at a cost of £2,200,000, of which we have paid off, up to the present time, a million-and-a-quarter. But the balance to be paid causes us no great alarm, because, as you may perceive, we have what we may call an old stock, which is well lined, and which enables us to say that we have resources enough to meet all future demands on the Company, whether in connection with our public service, in carrying out the Mail Contract, or in relation to those purely commercial requirements which become every day of a more extensive character.

We may venture to say to-day that it is not the Mail Contract which keeps the Company, but it is the general trade of the Company which keeps the Mail Contract.

#### The Recent Strike.

The strike of our Officers in October is an ugly subject which I should be glad to pass by, but my silence might be misconstrued. I have been Chairman of this Board for many years, and every week I have before me a statement of the movements of all our Officers, Engineers, and our general Marine Staff. Speaking on my honour, I cannot recall at this moment a single case of an Officer leaving this Company's service to better his position in any other Steam Company. (Applause.)

#### The Main Object.

But the main object of the strike was, of course, an increase of wages, and this claim rested on the recent influence in the cargo-carrying trade, rather than on the profits of Companies like ours, for until the present year we and other Companies which I could name earned larger profits during the South African war than we have ever done since. But there was no strike then, and officers would have scorned the idea of the methods of to-day. (Hear, hear.)

In the position in which the Company was thus placed, there was only one thing to do, and my colleagues and I were quite united in opinion that the strike must be dealt with in a conciliatory way, and as far as possible, even in a generous spirit. We were also unanimous in resolving that any boon granted to Officers should in the first instance be extended to Commanders, to whom we look not only for the safety of our ships, but also for the reputation of the Company, wherever our flag may be seen.

The settlement finally effected will necessarily cost the Company a considerable sum annually, and

## TELEGRAMS.

### AFRICAN SITUATION.

#### DYNAMITE ON RAILWAY.

[Router's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received January 10.  
Ruter's correspondent at Johannesburg states that a gangster discovered three sticks of dynamite and a detonator under a railway line between Witpoortj and Laupardavlei just before the arrival of the Zeerust train.

A Proclamation calls out the Citizen Defence Force in the Transvaal. Burglars in several districts in the Transvaal and Orange have also been called out.

The situation in the Transvaal is described as becoming worse, but mail trains are still running so far the Cape has remained loyal.

#### Blacker Outlook.

Later.  
The strike, which yesterday had every appearance of a fluke, is to-day entering upon a new stage under the energetic direction of the Johannesburg Trades Union Federation, and has every indication of spreading in the Transvaal, Orange, and possibly Natal.

#### A Striking Example.

Now, I need hardly say, we are very familiar with workmen on daily wages throwing down their tools, with or without good reason. But when officers and gentlemen adopted these trades unionist tactics, even to the extent of threatening their colleagues who were opposed to their action, and left their ships at the bay earlier of the year, we found that we had entered on a new age altogether. This was indeed a striking example of *autres temps autres mœurs* (Hear, hear.)

On one subject our Officers had some reason to complain, viz., that promotion had become slower than was formerly the case. But the great anxiety of most of our Officers to train for the Royal Naval Reserve was largely accountable for this state of things, as in order to give these gentlemen the long leave necessary for Naval training, and at the same time keep their promotion going on, in the Company's fleet, we had to maintain an additional staff of Officers, thus blocking rather seriously the avenue of promotion. We are now removing this obstacle to promotion by retiring Commanders and Chief Engineers at an earlier age than hitherto. But I believe I am right in adding that we have now more Naval Reserve Officers in our service than any other individual Company. (Applause.)

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## TELEGRAMS.

### GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

#### "TO-DAY I BURY MY YOUTH."

[Router's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received January 10.  
It is stated in well-informed quarters that the Crown Prince's transfer from Danzig is owing to unsatisfactory relations with his superior officers, including his advisor, who is "a trusted friend of the Kaiser."

The unwillingness of the Crown Prince to leave Danzig is evidenced by his emotional parting words to the Hussars:—"It is devilish hard. It will break my heart that I cannot longer ride at the head of my Regiment. To-day I bury my youth."

I imagine it fixes the wages of our service above the level of the other lines in the Eastern trade, but the imperative obligation thrown upon us in connection with the Mail service, which the strikers had foreseen, left us no option but to put an end to an impossible situation.

Our expenditure grows on all sides, and we naturally are anxious as to the future. In this connection, I may remind you it is only four or five years ago that the ports of this country swarmed with ships which could not be sent to sea except at a heavy loss. The Solent and the London Docks were the refuge of ships in the South, and several of our ships figured for many months among the number. No practical man doubts but that we may see this dark perspective again. I hope that we shall be able to weather any difficulties that may arise, and I base my faith on the simple fact that the direction of our affairs for many years past has been such that a relapse in trade and consequent shortcoming in profit will not affect too seriously either the fortunes of our shareholders or the wages of those who are faithful to the Company's salt.

The Chairman having dealt with other matters of interest in the Report, he moved—"That the report and statement of accounts now read, which have been circulated amongst the proprietors, be adopted." (Cheers.)

#### Sir William Adamson, O.M.G.

I beg to second this resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

#### The Chairman—I propose now:

"That a dividend for the half-year ended 30th September last of 2½ per cent. on the Preferred stock, and a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the Deferred stock, as recommended in the report, be now declared, and that payment for the same be made, less income-tax, on and after the 18th inst."

#### Sir W. Adamson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

#### The Chairman—I now beg to move:

"That the Right Hon. Lord B. of Burleigh, Kt., G.C.M.G., be re-elected a director of this Company."

Mr. Herbert Brooks—I have very much pleasure in seconding that.

#### The motion was unanimously adopted.

#### The Chairman—I now beg to propose:

"That Sir William Adamson, O.M.G., be re-elected a director of this Company."

Mr. E. H. Cunard—I beg to second that resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

#### The Chairman—Gentlemen, that concludes the business.

Professor Hull, F.R.S. proposed—"That the cordial thanks of the proprietors are due to the chairman, directors, and staff for their continued successful management of the company's business."

Mr. W. Hartmann supported the resolution which was carried by acclamation. The Chairman returned thanks and proceedings terminated.

## TELEGRAMS.

### MR. ASQUITH.

#### TO VISIT PARIS.

[Router's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received January 9.  
The Daily Chronicle states that Mr. Asquith will pay a visit to Paris next week.

#### No Political Significance.

London, Received January 10.

Ruter learns that Mr. Asquith passes through Paris en route to the Riviera to join his wife, and that the suggestion of the political character of the visit is without foundation.

### HISPANO-AMERICAN BANK.

#### MEETING THE SITUATION.

London, Received January 10.

Ruter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Hispano-American Bank has re-opened, and is paying current accounts to £800 sterling in full and 25 per cent. on larger accounts.

### FUNDS FOR ULSTER.

#### A MILLION SUBSCRIBED.

London, Received January 10.

It is reported from Belfast that the Ulster Indemnity Fund has now reached one million sterling. [It was notified in September that subscriptions to the Fund become operative only after a million has been raised.]

### HOME NEWS.

#### Interesting Items from the Latest Mails.

At the recently-contested by-election in Llanthony, the expenses of the candidates were:—

Mr. J. W. Pratt, M.P. (R.), £1,518 19s. 2d.

Mr. James Kidd (U.), £1,384 14s.

#### Novel Naval Competitions.

Commander Taron of the battleship Audacious at Portsmouth has presented the crew with a handsome silver cup for a noel competition between various sections in coaling, watch evolutions, boxing, rowing, and football.

The cup first goes to the men of the foretop who beat the remainder of the ship at coaling, 2,000 tons being then taken on board at an average of 230 tons an hour.

#### Channel Tunnel Cost.

"Trains could be running through the Channel Tunnel by about Christmas, 1920," said Mr. Arthur Fell in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts.

"Engineers now consider that the tunnels could be completed at a cost estimated at £16,000,000, to be raised over about six or eight years, one-half to be found by England, one-half by France. The £8,000,000 to be raised by England would probably be in £4,000,000 of debentures and £4,000,000 of shares."

#### Leeds Strike Incident.

The Corporation workers strike at Leeds resulted in some unusual incidents. The cashier of the tramways has been taken out a car, and some amusing happenings have occurred. For the first time in their lives many people have had the privilege of having their tickets punched, or, rather, marked with a pencil, by a gentle, an wearing immaculate spats. They were abnormally civil, and when they handed old ladies down the tramway-car steps they uttered the universal formula, "Allow me, madam."

The drivers comprised all sorts of decorative people, in bowler hats, motoring capes, and raincoats. One of them smoked ci-

## TELEGRAMS.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

#### RECALL DENIED.

[Router's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received January 9.  
Mr. Lloyd George shortened his tour in Algeria because of heavy snow, and is returning to England. The report in the French papers that he had been telegraphically recalled is officially denied in London.

#### Christmas Boxes.

The Port of London Authority made a graceful concession to nearly 2,000 men in their employ just before Christmas. During the strike last year 1,835 of the permanent and registered men of the Authority left work without giving the week's notice required by their agreements, and thereby forfeited the wages due to them at the time of leaving work. The Authority have now decided to pay the sums withheld, amounting in all to about £3,000, to the men concerned.

#### Five thousand men of the Metropolitan Police Force received a welcome Christmas-box in the shape of increased pay. The official announcement stated that the Home Secretary has sanctioned an augmentation of 2s. 6d. weekly to the pay of all constables of fifteen years' service or upwards who are in receipt of the present maximum pay of their rank. He has also approved the recommendation that the pay of section sergeants shall be from 40s. to 44s., instead of from 38s. to 44s. as hitherto. The reserve class of all ranks will be abolished, and the allowance now drawn as reserve allowance which is not pensionable will in time be absorbed; but all present holders will continue to draw it until qualified by length of service to receive the additional pay now sanctioned or until they may be promoted to higher rank.

#### About 5,000 men are affected by the new order, and their increase of pay will date from December 15.

#### Covent Garden Purchase.

The greatest sale of property ever effected was announced on December 16. Mr. Mallaby, Dealey, Unionist M.P. for the Harrow Division of Middlesex, has purchased the whole of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate, which includes—Drury Lane Theatre, The Royal Opera House, The Waldorf Hotel, The Aldwych Theatre, The Strand Theatre, Bow-street Police Court, Several Printing Offices, The National Sporting Club, Covent Garden Market. The owner has the privilege of a box, with a retiring room, at the Royal Opera House, and also at the Drury Lane, Strand, and Aldwych Theatres. The estate, which is freehold, extends to about 19 acres, and although the price is not stated, it represents the largest private purchase on record. It is understood that the purchase price amounts to some millions of pounds, and that it exceeds by millions of pounds the price given for any other single property.

#### The new owner of the Bedford estates has come to be famous for the magnitude of his financial deals. Only a year before a sensation was caused by his purchase of the site of St. George's Hospital for £400,000. Previously he bought the Piccadilly Hotel for half a million pounds, and shortly after that venture he purchased the whole of the St. James's Court property of eight large blocks of flats for, it is said, a quarter of a million pounds. He is also concerned in a large hotel near Sandwich, and his country residence, Mitham Court, is one of the finest places in Surrey.

## NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### CONDENSED.

Mr. Asquith is leaving for the Riviera to join his wife.

The situation in the Transvaal is described as becoming worse.

The Citizen Defence Force, as well as some burghers, have been called out in the Transvaal.

Three sticks of dynamite and a detonator have been found on railway line in the Transvaal.

Mr. Churchill has arrived in London after being the guest of the Duke of Westminster in France.

The Crown Prince of Germany, in his parting words to the Hussars, said "I bury my youth to-day."

Sir S. O. Buckmaster, Solicitor General, says there is no division in the Government on the subject of the Navy.

The report that Mr. Lloyd George has been recalled from Algeria by telegram is officially denied in London.

It is stated that the transfer of the Crown Prince of Germany from Danzig is owing to unsatisfactory relations with his superior officers.

Mr. F. E. Smith promises Mr. Churchill support in the fight to maintain the strength of the Navy against "that bungling amateur Lloyd George."

### NEWS.

1839 appears on page 4 of this issue.

Notes on this morning's training gallops appear in this issue.

A notice of the Court Card's opening performance appears in to-day's issue.

A report of the P. and O. Company's annual meeting appears on page 1 of this issue.

Log book will be found on page 6 to-day, and an article on wages during illness on page 7.

A poll was to-day taken of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., when the resolution declared lost at a meeting in October was adopted without opposition.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Court Cards Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Thursday January 15.  
Concert at Seaman's Institute.  
Friday January 16.  
Engineers' Ball, City Hall.—9 p.m.

Saturday January 17.  
Entries close for Hongkong Races.

Monday January 19.  
Queen's College Prize distribution—noon.

Wednesday January 21.  
H. K. S. B. R. A. Sports.—3.30 p.m.

Friday January 23.  
Volunteer Ball.

Monday January 26.  
Obituary New Year.

Saturday February 7.  
Philharmonic Society's Concert 9.15 p.m.



## Notices

# WAYGOOD LIFTS

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS:—  
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(MACHINERY DEPARTMENT)

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Embroidered Screens  
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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLERS,  
LADIES' GOLD WATCH BRACELETS  
A SPECIALITY.  
A Fine Selection of RINGS, BROOCHES & PENDANTS  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.  
THE BEST BARBER SHOP IN THE COLONY!  
CHIROPODISTS, MANICURISTS AND  
LADIES HAIR DRESSERS  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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and sit up all night cough-  
ing and gasping for breath when  
a SINGLE dose of

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will give you certain, prompt  
relief and ensure a good night's  
rest? This, the only genuine cure  
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.  
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if  
taken when necessary, effect a  
radical cure of this erstwhile in-  
curable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.  
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine  
endors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

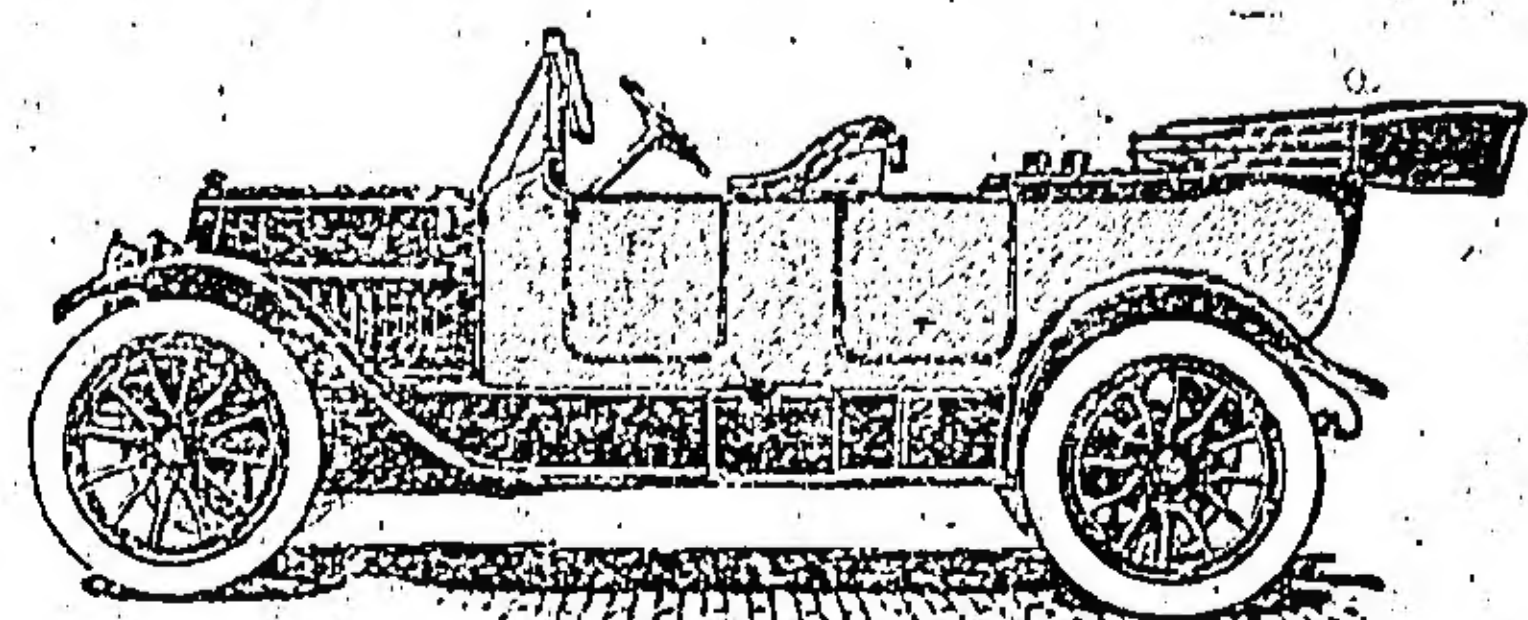
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
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Hongkong, 3, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901



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## Notices

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The Grand Hotel orchestra will play selections during tiffin and dinner  
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One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
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Best of Food and Service.  
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BREAD, CAKES, PIES & PASTRIES.

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Try our Renowned CAME PIES.

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### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

### PLUNKET'S GAP

The Peak,

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Tel. 56.

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MANAGER.

### MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1913.]

## Notices

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PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Missionary and Merchant.  
The American Treaty under  
which Missions were given the  
right to lease and purchase land  
in China "for missionary pur-  
poses" is stretched to an incon-  
siderable extent when land ac-  
quired by virtue of it is sublet at  
inflated rentals. The Treaty  
certainly provides that mission-  
aries may erect on land acquired  
for missionary purposes "such  
suitable buildings as may be  
necessary for the carrying on of  
their good work," but godowns  
and office buildings, to say  
nothing of a large number of re-  
sidences, can scarcely be consid-  
ered as coming under the purview  
of the Treaty. To an unprejudiced  
observer it would seem that the  
missionary, in China as elsewhere,  
is not slow to take advantage of  
the hospitality of "heathen"  
countries and exploit the grants  
and favours received for their  
own benefit, frequently at the  
expense of commercial firms and  
individual merchants.

Daily Press.

The Chinese Customs.  
It is both surprising and en-  
couraging to learn, on the author-  
ity of the Inspector-General of  
China's Maritime Customs, that  
the Customs receipts for 1913  
exceeded those of 1912 (which  
were the highest on record) by no  
less than four million taels. The  
total receipts amounted to nearly  
Tls. 44,000,000. Ten years ago  
they amounted to only Tls. 30,  
000,000, and this fact is eloquent  
of the growth and progress which  
is taking place in spite of political  
convulsions with their attendant  
checks upon trade and commerce.  
We shall have to wait some time  
yet for the interesting analysis  
and review of the trade of China  
which are annually compiled by  
the Statistical Department of the  
Customs, but we are told that  
most of the ports show an  
increase, and this is notably  
the case with the largest  
them—Canton, Shanghai, Han-  
kow and Tientsin. It is further  
announced that the revenues of  
the Customs have been sufficient  
to meet the payment of all loans  
secured upon them as well as the  
entire Boxer Indemnity for 1913.  
This result exceeds even very  
recent anticipations, for the  
Inspector-General had been cal-  
culating that part of the Boxer  
Indemnities, to the extent of  
£5,000, would have to be drawn  
from the salt revenues.

China Mail.

The Status of Women in China.  
It has remained for the pioneers  
of the missionary movement in  
China to show, both by example  
and precept, that it was the duty  
of the Government or of some one  
to teach girls as well as boys.  
The common sense of the Chinese  
in the more advanced towns has  
come to recognise this and to-day  
female education is a part of the  
real ambition of the more enlight-  
ened of the people. It must  
always remain a fact, however,  
in their national history that they  
were not indebted to any inspira-  
tion or even instruction on the  
part of their Sage for this real  
gain to their national life. He  
was silent, and it was left to  
those who were alien to the people  
to introduce this simple duty to  
the Chinese people. It will be  
seen, therefore, that whatever be  
the fact of the present movement  
to place Confucianism in the  
ascendant in the minds and hearts  
of the Chinese people, he will  
remain not only lacking in the  
directions he left, as suggested  
by Mr. Bone, but also in this most  
important sphere of every-day  
morale in which everybody is  
concerned and the observance of  
which goes to make for the real  
stability of a nation.

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Carte or Table d'Hôte with  
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## SHORT STORY.

## HE KNEW SHE WAS GOING TO SAY THAT.

(Continued from Extra)

reached it, his ear was struck by an unfamiliar sound which caused him to stop.

The sound was a peculiar kind of little song, and it seemed to him to come from somewhere near the far end of the hedge, where stood the pump-house.

Until the week before, there had been a gas-engine in the pump-house; but it had balked, and barked, and barked, until, at last, Wickett had been irritated into ordering a more up-to-date contrivance to replace it—an electric motor which turned itself on and off automatically, as water was required in the tank or not. The new machine had been there for some days, but Wickett had found the time to go and look at it. Not that anything would be accomplished by his looking at it; but it is the universal custom for men with country places to go and look at things like that.

Even now it would not have occurred to him to drop in at the pump-house, had it not been for the fact that, as he reached the privet arch, the motor suddenly began to work, emitting, as it did so, its soft, crescendo song.

He turned off and skirted the outer wall of hedge. The song grew louder in his ears. Then, suddenly, the tank must have filled up, for the automatic cut-out worked and the motor stopped abruptly. The abruptness with which it stopped surprised him. Silence succeeded for the briefest moment. Then he heard voices just beyond the hedge.

To Molly and young Osgood, seated in the garden in the shadow of the inclosing privet, the whole world seemed to be composed of flowers, and music, and the dust of moon and stars. And oh, the mystery there was about her in that light! And oh, the rapt intensity of the gaze with which his eyes caressed her! So they lost all track of time as they sat and talked together, in low voices, of Men and Women, Life and Love.

It was all impersonal at first, but presently he said:

"You know I didn't want to go to the dance. You know I wanted to stay!"

She looked up at the stars as she answered:

"I believed you when you said so."

"Molly!" he said—and it was the first time that he had called her by her given name—"Molly, you knew without my saying so!"

"Well?"

"And you know why?"

She looked at him thoughtfully.

"I think so," she answered.

"It is because you like me—just as I like you."

"Like!" He stressed the word ironically. Then:

"Did you ever feel that ideas were fluttering—through your mind like a flight of gorgeous butterflies? That you'd like to catch them and show them to some one, but feared to try, lest you injure them? That is the way it is with my idea of you. It flutters on a thousand golden wings. I want to catch it and show it to you—I want to tell you what I think you are. But I can't. You see, I'm not a very good poet. And I'm not a composer—I can't compose another *Lullaby* for you, and, if I could, I have no voice in which to sing it to you. I'm not able to tell you, Molly, because there are only the old, dead words, as dry as winter twigs. For you I want new ones—wonderful words that glow and shimmer like the moonlight!"

"I'm not sure," she said, "that you haven't found them—and too many! But your idea of me is wrong. I'm just an ordinary woman—magically endowed, perhaps, for the moment, by the moon and your imagination. I'm getting matronly—oh, yes, I am!—and besides, I'm old enough to be your mother!"

"You're not!" he protested vehemently. "It isn't so! You're only four years older!"

"More than that," she told him. "I'm four years and two children and one husband older. And you'd better be glad. You will be some day. You'll talk to some sweet girl as you have talked to me, and she'll marry you—she can't help it!—and you'll be happy, and I—I'll be a nice, round old lady, who will come to visit, and be godmother to your children, and spoil them terribly."

"Oh, don't wait for that!" he sighed. "Spoil me! I love you!"

Then, dragged with the deadly combination of woman and moon and music, he bent impetuously, and kissed her mouth. And an instant after she was glad, for she realized, even as his lips touched hers that she did not love him. She had been a little bit afraid she did.

"Why did you kiss me?" she asked reproachfully.

"I love you!" he repeated, as if the words were an answer to all the questions in the universe.

And those were the two utterances which waited, on the stillness of the night, across the hedge to Wickett. The words crashed upon his senses as unexpectedly, as astoundingly, as bruisingly as if the bricks of his own house had toppled down upon him, all at once. For an instant he was dazed. Then he felt, rising and burning within him like a mass of molten metal, the savage instinct of the outraged male. His first impulse was to project himself furiously through the hedge. But two things deterred him. For one, the hedge was thick and high, and, even as he raged, he realized that an angry husband in evening dress, thrashing wildly in a mass of privet, would make a picture more absurd than moonlight. For another, the remnants of his scattered reason told him that a "scene" would only dignify the fellow's impudence. No! He would not take part unless he saw that Molly needed him. She had been a fool to get herself into this! She might have known young Osgood for an impressionable idiot! He was one of those "artistic" people! She should have had the sense to pack him off to his beastly bungalow an hour or two since—or, at least, to have stayed indoors out of the moonlight. And she a married woman, too! But this would be a lesson to her—a much needed lesson; for she was altogether too ingenious! It was time she understood what men were—time she understood the fascination exercised upon them by such a woman as herself. A wave of admiration for his wife swept over him. She was an attractive woman—transcendently attractive! And she had spirit, too—lots of it—for all her gentleness and pink-and-whiteness! She was quite capable of settling this young man. Well—let her, then!

Now, hearing his wife's voice, he held his eager breath.

"Of course I knew you were fond of me," she said in a clear, cool tone. "But as for loving you—I simply don't; that's all. I have given my love once—given all I have. And you don't love me, either. You only think you do. So both of us are going to forget that anything like this has ever happened."

Listening, Wickett approved the first part of what she said.

But thought the last of it too weak. Osgood was getting off too easily.

"I'm sorry!" he heard the young man sigh. "It was all my fault!"

"No," said Molly stoutly. "It was not all your fault, but mine. I did wrong to come and sit here with you. And I knew I was doing wrong, but, to tell the truth, I took the risk just because—" She broke off without finishing.

"Because—what?" asked Osgood eagerly.

"Never mind," she said; and Wickett could tell, by the little rustling that he heard and the crunch of gravel, that they had risen to their feet.

"Please!" the young man urged. "Tell me—just to show that I'm forgiven!"

A moment's silence followed, and in that silence Wickett heard his own heart thumping. Hardly less eagerly than Osgood, he hoped his wife would answer. What was the truth which she had begun to tell—and stopped? Had she been jealous of him? Had she seen more than he thought that she had seen? Had she, in her heart, resented his attentions to Mrs. Barton? Had she come out here with Osgood through sheer pique? He felt a sudden mad desire to seize her in his arms, and hold her close, and tell her he had never loved another woman, and that he never, never would!

Then she spoke again.

"Very well," she said. "I'll tell you. And what I'm going to tell is the great Masonic secret of the married, which you have no right to know. It is the reason why my husband wished to go alone with Mrs. Barton to-night, and the reason why Mrs. Barton wished to go with him. It is the reason why I stayed at home—on their account as well as on my own; and it is the reason why I ventured here with you. This is the secret: Husbands and wives become a little tired, now and then, of always knowing, in advance, exactly what the other is going to say."

Then Wickett, standing silent in the moonlight, heard their footsteps on the gravel as they moved away. He was filled with an extremely strange assortment of mixed feelings. Whether he had a right to be or not, he was still a little angry. He was self-reproachful, too, (but his self-reproach did not include Mr. Barton). He was jealous. He was more in love than he had ever been before. He was very glad, and very sorry, all at once, about a lot of things. But, above all, he was amazed.

He did not know that she was going to say that!—Molly's.

Fashions and Accidents.

Hobble skirts and high heels continue to be responsible for an increasingly large number of injuries sustained by women while

getting on and off trains and mounting and descending stairways in stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A careful record kept for the three months ending October 14 of all injuries sustained by women due to slipping, stumbling, or falling while on the railroad property, indicates that these accidents are becoming more rather than less frequent, despite the fact that the railroad has repeatedly called the attention of its women patrons to the number of accidents caused by hobble skirts and high heels. Between July 14 and August 14 forty-four such accidents occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The records show forty-two in the next month and fifty-two during the month ending October 14.

A Denial.

According to advices to the *Frankfort Gazette*, the rumour that the Hamburg-Amerika Packet-fahrt Aktien-Gesellschaft intended to withdraw from the East Asiatic Shipping Pool is denied, the company having merely withheld its declaration as to its continuance of membership of the Freight Association for iron and heavy goods until the result of other post negotiations has been made known.

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No. 68 Peak, Mount Kellie, Church Mission Society Bungalow from 1st October, 1913, till 30th May, 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.

CAMERON VILLAS No. 50 Peak, to let furnished for 1 year from 1st May.

No. 5 Cameron Villas, No. 59 Peak to let furnished for one year from 1st May, 1914.

Kellett Crest No. 66 The Peak, from 1st March, 1914, partly furnished.

No. 19, Shelley Street. One small Godown in Duddell Street.

No. 3, The Albany, Robinson Road.

## FOR SALE or TO LET.

(From 1st November, 1913.)

No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 103 Peak. Bungalow containing drawing, dining and smoking rooms and five bedrooms. With ground for Tennis-Court.

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HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot 1154. "GLENSHIEL" 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Train Station.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [211]

TO LET.—9, Pedder's Hill, newly renovated, airy and comfortable.—Apply to Leung Tai San, 15, Bonham Street East, Hongkong, 8th Jan., 1914. [1129]

## TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rents. SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

No. 1 "DURBAR VILLAS" Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—OFFICE on Third Floor of Hotel Mansions. Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1913 [1079]

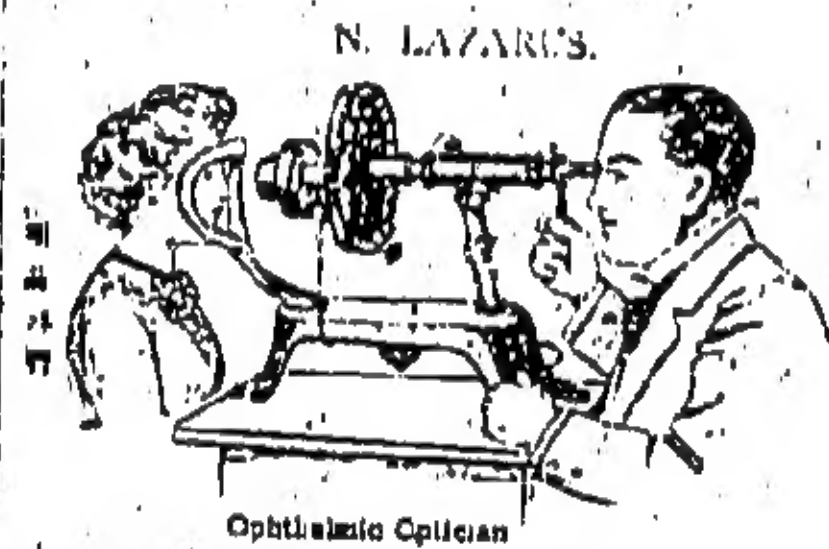
TO LET.—Two room Flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel.

Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [967]

TO LET.—GODOWNS, 94, Wanchai Road. OFFICES in King's Building.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co. Ltd.

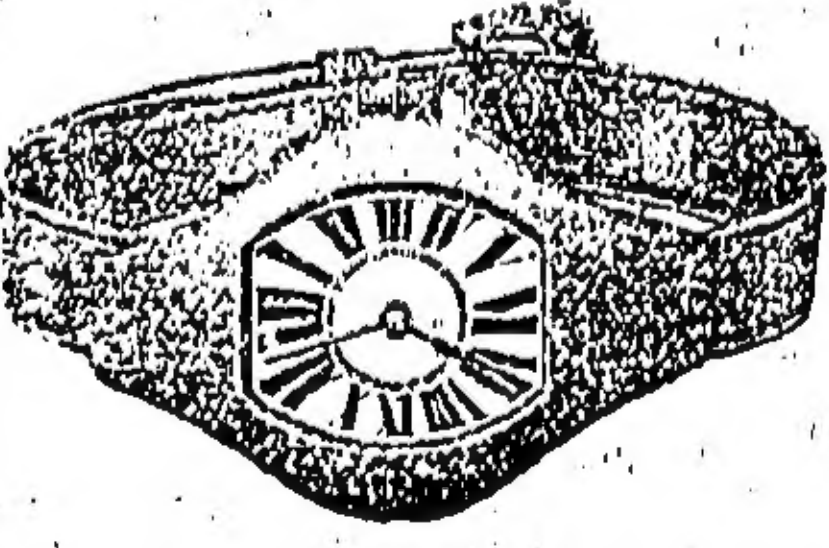
## Notice



Nothing is more worthy of your consideration than the welfare of your eyes. The trouble that to-day is small and easily remedied, if neglected may get beyond single measures. Do on the safe side and if your eyes are giving trouble call on us and have them examined. No charge for sight testing.

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1st Size - - - \$3.00  
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H.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY	22.50	1.90
"KILTY" LIQUEUR WHISKY		
Great Age, Very Fine	38.00	3.25
THORNE'S BLACK SQUARE	23.50	2.00
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Our Celebrated Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

## DEATH.

HANCOCK.—On January 8, 1914, at Kent House, Kensington Court, London, W. Alfred Hancock late of Hongkong, aged 78.

DONNENBERG.—At the Government Civil Hospital at 3.30 a.m. on the 10th inst., Joseph H. Donnenberg, aged 66 years, deeply regretted. Shanghai papers please copy.  
The funeral will leave the Government Civil Hospital at 6.30 p.m. to-day.

## MANNING THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Those who are actively engaged in the task of strengthening the British mercantile marine have been busily engaged of late. Systematic efforts have been undertaken for the training of youths for sea, and it is gratifying to know that the schemes taken in hand give promise of great success in the future. British men for British ships is the end aimed at, and the latest reports show that very considerable progress is being made towards this very desirable end. The question, of course, is not without its difficult aspects, but its supreme importance encourages those interested in the matter to persevere in the work. It is as much to the interest of the nation to see that the merchant service is well manned by disciplined men as the Navy itself, for it is on the mercantile marine that the naval service has always depended in the last instance—indeed, often at the outset—for officers and men to reinforce the active service in time of need.

The importance of this question is not realised in Great Britain alone; the leading men of the United States also perceive its urgency. That was very pointedly illustrated by President Wilson's recent message to Congress, in which he stated that he anticipates that after the conclusion of the International Congress on safety at sea, now sitting in London, the nation ought to address itself to the prompt alleviation of "the very unsafe, unjust and burdensome conditions now surrounding the employment of sailors." These conditions, in President Wilson's opinion, render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and capable men, such as every ship needs if it is to be well handled and brought safely to every port. There can be no doubt that this is a big task for any nation to set itself to face, and the wise and weighty words of President Wilson deserve the consideration not only of the statesmen of America but of all maritime countries. A contented and well-conditioned personnel for the merchant service is a national asset of great value. Therefore, any efforts which aim at this desirable end are to be welcomed, and the words of President Wilson should come as a heartening and helpful inspiration to those engaged in the great work of building up the mercantile marine. They are words, too, which may well be pondered over by shipowners, for it is only by a complete understanding between employer and employed that the best results can be obtained.

## The People and the Army.

We have been hearing much from the anti-militarists at Home of late—he peace-at-any-price people. And it appears that the good folk are also greatly in evidence in the United States just now. The Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, indicated as much in a recent speech wherein he stated that the people of America, as a whole, did not regard the Army in the proper attitude and did not feel toward it as they should. "For the fireman, the physician, the engineer and for the clergyman," he said, "none of us has words other than praise and encouragement. And yet for the soldier, whose very presence is a protection against others attempting to use force, and whose efforts in our behalf, when force is used against us, are essential to our defence, the people have either a negligent attitude or very often one of disapproval."

## The Duty of the Public.

One knows well enough the type of people to whom these words were directed, but what reasonable ground can be for thinking as these folk do is utterly beyond comprehension. No sane man can think that a big nation could do without an Army. All stable Government rests upon the possibility of using force to secure obedience to its decrees, and that will continue to be the case until the Millennium dawns. The trouble is that these well-meaning anti-militarists do not probe into the matter at all deeply. They are attracted by superficial sentiment. Mr. Garrison hit the nail on the head when he said they fail to discriminate between the absolute hatred of bloodshed and war and the function of the Army in respect thereto. It may be futile to expect the anti-militarists to listen to reason, but they should know it is the duty of the people to give the Army its moral support, and its due meed of appreciation and of praise.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—11th January, 1914. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Elvay, Psalms, Turler, Macfarlane, Turler, Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins, Benedictus, Troutbeck, Hymns, 220, 78 and 359. Evening-song (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, of the 11th evening (11); Magnificat Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 79, 266 and 358. Sevenfold Amen Organ Recital on Tuesday, January 20 at 5.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, West Point. Sunday, January 11. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evening Service, at Seamen's Institute, 7.30 p.m. Voluntary, Offertory; Hymns, 153, 185, 146, and 5.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, January 11th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 555, 300, and 264. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 405, 284, 193, 269, and 356. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macnaughtie.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai, (opposite the Naval Hospital). Sunday Services—Morning, 10.15, Evening, 6.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sunday: 11.15 a.m. Wednesday: 5.30 p.m.

Garrison Divine Service: Church of England Victoria Cathedral 9.15 a.m.; Chapelin, Church of England Detention Barrack 12 noon; Chapelin, R.N. Church of England Stonecutters Barracks Under Order Senior Officer Church of England Military Hospital Bowen Road 6 p.m. [Chaplain, Church of England Lyemun Barracks 11.15 a.m. Chaplain, Church of England Kowloon St. Andrew's Church 10 a.m. Offg. Clergyman, Mount Austin Barracks Under Orders. Senior Officer, Baptist Victoria Union Church 11 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Congregationalist Victoria Union Church 11 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Presbyterian Victoria Union Church 11 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Wesleyan Victoria Wesleyan Church 10.15 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Roman Catholic Victoria St. Joseph's Church 10 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Roman Catholic Kowloon Rosary Church 9 a.m. Offg. Clergyman,

## DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS DEPENDS ON THE TASTE, AND NOT ON THE THING. AND IT IS BY HAVING WHAT WE LIKE THAT WE ARE MADE HAPPY. AND NOT BY HAVING WHAT OTHERS CONSIDER LIKEABLE.

## The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Left per s.s. Prinz Ludwig at 3 a.m. to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Montezuma this morning.

Australian Mail.—Left per s.s. Changsha at 10 a.m. to-day.

Canadian and American Mails.—Left per s.s. Nile at 10 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yungchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Due per s.s. Empress of India at 6 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nyuzi at 5 p.m. to-day.

American Mail.—Due per s.s. Teyu Maru to-morrow.

## Rough Weather.

The s.s. Montezuma, which arrived this morning from Vancouver, reports rough weather on the voyage.

Mr. Brookfield's will. Probate has been granted of the will of the late Mr. Charles Brookfield, Joint Examiner of Plays. His estate is sworn at £260.

## Latest Advertisement.

Entries for the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield competition close on the 10th inst.—Page 5. The s.s. Kalua leaves for Baltimore and New York on the 23rd inst.—Page 5.

Motor Mishap. The Police at West Point have sent to the Government Civil Hospital a man named Teng Choung, suffering from injuries sustained through being run over by a motor car in Lee Vaux Road West yesterday.

Stolen Suit. A boarding-house runner, of No. 17 Wyndham Street reports to the Police that some one entered his house yesterday morning, between 6 and 7, and stole a suit of European clothing valued at \$24 and a purse containing \$1.00 in money.

An Old Trick. A passenger by the S.S. Lia, reports to the police that between 5.30 and 6 this morning, while he was asleep on the upper deck of the vessel, which was lying alongside the wharf at Canton Road Central, some person stole a rattan basket and clothing valued at \$32.

## HABEAS CORPUS.

Chun Sau-nam Applied for.

In the Supreme Court, to-day Sir Francis Piggott applied for a writ of habeas corpus in reference to Chun Sau-nam, who is detained for surrender to the Chinese Government in Extradition.

The grounds of the application were:—First, general and most important:

Existence of martial law in Kwong Tung should render extradition impossible.

Secondly,—for legal reasons:

(a) That this was a political offence; and if any offence was committed it was against the Central Government which is not asking for the surrender or authorising it. (b) That there is no property in the Kwong Tung Government as alleged; and that the fugitive was not a servant of the Kwong Tung Government as alleged. (c) That there was no proof of Chinese law applicable to the offence nor any specific charge made under Chinese Law. (d) That the facts did not amount either to larceny or embezzlement in English law. (e) That the fugitive had set up a bona fide claim of right in this Court; and therefore that there was neither larceny nor embezzlement in law. (f) That there was no case at all either on the facts or in law. (g) Generally, that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to commit.

His Lordship asked Sir Francis Piggott to make the application on Monday.

## COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., was held at the Hotel at 11 a.m. to-day, for the purpose of taking a poll on the following resolution which was submitted to a meeting of shareholders held on October 25, 1913, and then declared lost:—

"That the following new Article be inserted in the Company's Articles of Association after Article 10 thereof:—

10. "The Company shall pay, 'dividend, in respect of 'any' existing or new 'shares of the Company, 'in proportion to the 'amount paid up on each 'share where a larger 'amount is paid up on 'some shares than on 'others."

Mr. J. Scott Watson presided, and there were also present:—Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. W. C. Bannan, Mr. F. Mailland (directors), Messrs J. Walker, E. J. Grist, M. D. Silas, E. E. Ellis, M. Manuk, C. S. Ellis, U. Galluzzi, E. Gostz, G. T. Lloyd, F. McGuinis, She Po-shan, J. Gould, Lai Cham, shareholders, and J. H. Taggart, acting secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I am pleased to be in a position to announce that a compromise has been effected between the proposers and opposers of the resolution which is the subject of this meeting. As the result of such compromise a resolution was to-day passed by the directors of this Company, authorising the making of a call in regard to the unpaid capital in respect of what are known as the new shares,—such call being payable on or before the 20th February, 1914; and the holders of the new shares who make due payment of the call will participate equally with the holders of the old shares in respect of all dividends earned by the Company subsequent to the 31st December, 1913. As a further result of the compromise, no opposition to the resolution will be offered by Mr. Grist and his friends.

With regard to the poll fixed to be taken to-day, I would point out that Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company (after making provision for the votes of shareholders on a show of hands) provides as follows:— "and upon a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him 'up to 10 and one vote for every complete additional 'number of 10 shares."

There is, however, another Article (namely Article No. 77) to be considered. Under that Article it is laid down that:— "the instrument appointing 'a proxy and the power of 'Attorney (if any) under 'which it is signed shall be 'deposited at the Office not 'less than 48 hours before 'the time for holding the 'meeting or adjourned 'meeting at which the 'person named in such instrument claims to vote, and 'any Power of Attorney 'under which any share- 'holder claims to vote for an 'absent shareholder shall be 'deposited for registration 'at the Office not less than 'such said period of 48 hours 'before such meeting."

It will probably be within the recollection of all of you that at the meeting held on the 25th October last there was no formal adjournment of such meeting for the purpose of taking the poll, appointed at such meeting to be taken to-day. The reason for this was that it seemed to me that there was no necessity for any formal adjournment to be obtained. The case of Shaw v. Tati Concessions, Limited, (reported in Law Reports (1913) 1 (Chancery, at page 202), however, decides that, under circumstances such as those appertaining to a meeting of the 25th October last, a formal adjournment is necessary, and that such adjournment should have taken place in order to enable proxies given later than 48 hours prior to the 25th October last to be utilized at this poll; that is to say, that such meeting should have been formally adjourned until to-day, and that, as no such for-

mal adjournment took place, only proxies which were lodged 48 hours before the meeting of the 25th October last can be used for the purpose of this poll; or, in other words, that no proxies obtained subsequent to the 25th October last can be used here to-day.

The decision in question no doubt sounds highly technical, and in fact it has been adversely commented upon as partaking of that nature in a recent number of a leading legal journal, namely, the Law Quarterly Review, but your Directors are advised that it is a decision to which they ought to give full effect, though the counsel to whom they submitted the question intimated that in his opinion it was open to objection on the ground that it was contrary to the true sense of the intention of the meeting the subject thereof—as it seems to me may also be truly remarked in regard to the facts in the present instance.

Under the circumstances, as you will see, shareholders holding proxies which have been given at a later date than 48 hours prior to the 25th October last cannot vote at this poll in respect of any of such proxies, though, of course, they may vote in respect of their own personal holdings.

We will now proceed to take the poll.

Polling was then proceeded with, and at the conclusion the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I have to announce that the result of this poll is that there are 1,004 votes in favour of the resolution and there are none against. A confirmatory meeting will be held, of which notice will duly be given.

This concluded the business, the meeting lasting some twenty minutes.

## THE "TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

## PILLARS.

A game here see that won't be missed. By any ardent Unionist.

## BARS.

1.—Mexico's governed with hallaballoo! It's a plan recalls what they used to do.

2.—May spin a yarn or join a jaunty nautch Or help to catch a fish or finish a debauch.

3.—Ting the cause may be spark rises flame; Though rising here only if final it came.

4.—May be young or quite old In Ireland oft found As a broth; though here possibly passing it round.

NOTE. Light (L) is reversed. [Answer on Monday.]

## LIEUTENANT CROSSE'S NEW PLAY.

Lieutenant Crosse's new comic opera is to be produced at the Theatre Royal on the 12th, 13th, and 14th February. One-third of the proceeds of the play is to be reserved by the author for the U.S. R. C., whose pavilion was blown down during the typhoon last year. Of the balance, one-third is to go to the Garrison Ladies Help Society, one-third to the Garrison Girls' School, though not to the Building Fund and the remaining third, to another object.

Lady May at Home. Lady May will be at home on Tuesday the 13th inst. from 4 to 6 p.m. There will be tennis.

Lady's Loss. Mrs. Taggart, of the Hongkong Hotel reports to the Police by telephone that about 1 p.m. yesterday, while examining some articles from her a chain attached to her belt and a lady's gold mounted purse, with her name on it, valued \$90.

Captured after a Chase. Inspector Dymond after chasing a man who tried to avoid meeting him with a bundle, captured him, and found the contents were two sheets valued at \$9, which were stolen from Jardine's house, Wanchai. At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Hazell sentenced the man to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

## 1889.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending January 10, 1889.

## Sanitary Board.

January 4:—Sanitary Board—fortnightly convention occurred again last night—time half past five. Board resembles moon in its last quarter—later every time. Informal suggestion made before business begins to have dinner during sittings in future. Scotch member struggles idea by saying they have not finished with the bucket question yet. Nobody hungry after that. [And so on. More cry than wool.]

## The Parting Guest.

January 7:—Hongkong showed its appreciation of the pleasure and profit to which the Northamptonshire Regiment has contributed in the past, by adding a handsome present to the regimental plate, together with an address. The presentation was made only Saturday afternoon, on the parade ground, in the presence of citizens, the spokesman being the Hon. P. Ryrie, chairman of the committee. The regiment left on the 7th (Monday) and the 91st Highlanders "did not let the quarters they had just vacated get very cold." They were in just after breakfast.

## The First of them.

January 7:—To-day the first of the Highlanders had this pride humbled by having to stand in dock along with a lot of cowering coolies, and hear a pagan with a quene testifying against him. He had more upset a ricksha or two and tried to distribute a policeman, who interfered, to the winds of heaven. A two dollar's fine was imposed—and if he was a real Highlander he would count it a cheap joke.

## The Manila Lottery.

January 8:—His Excellency, the Governor, deserves the thanks of the public of Hongkong for the stringent measures he has recently adopted for the purpose of abolishing the sale of Manila lottery tickets in the Colony. The only difference the Chinese Tz-fa and this Spanish official lottery is that the former is conducted as a private and the latter as a foreign Government speculation. But such a distinction cannot for a moment be entertained by the Legislators of the Colony. If public gambling is a forbidden occupation, all forms and methods in which it is carried on must be impartially stamped out. Thus a leading article of this date. The concluding sentence is interesting. "Speculations in the so-called games of chance and skill combined, possess a sufficiently deplorable nature to deter us from trying our hand at foreign lotteries." [Did hard and bitter experience speak there?]

## Hopes Quenched.

January:—Just as every body got to bed last night the fire bells began to tinkle to let them know that No. 125 Queen's Road West was on fire. . . . It proved well at the beginning but . . . the contents of the upper rooms were disappointingly inflammable, and the only hope of the spectators was that the tongues of fire which were running along the adjoining verandahs would find more substantial prey.

[Nothing much was doing, however. But were they ghouls in those days that they hoped for ablaze?]

## 1889.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for January 10, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—185 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders Insurance Company.—\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance.—Tls. 200 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$97 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$340 per share, buyers.



## TRAINING NOTES.

## Pontes Gallop Under Favourable Conditions.

There was a good number of interested spectators at the Race-course this morning, and among those present were His Excellency the Governor, and Lady May, the latter looking very well after her sojourn in England. The morning opened with a wind in the favour of good finishing, and many of the ponies proved that the wind that swept down the course assisted them materially in negotiating the last quarter in decent time. Long before day-break ponies could be discerned on the inside track indulging in muscle-loosening canter.

The first pony to make any effort against the clock was President, and he went remarkably well. This pony has a big, loose stride, takes to galloping with an ease that recommends him, and when called on for an effort responds with useful willingness. After covering a mile and a quarter the boy had an armchair ride for the last two furlongs which he completed in 32.4.5. Mr. Seth was not so fortunate in his mount on Seal, over a mile. From the start his pony did not take kindly to going and after running indifferently throughout, he finished in 2.36.3.5, doing the last four-forty in 33.5.5. Polkini moved nicely over a mile and a half, whilst Mr. Wilkes' "Navy copper," finished the last quarter of a mile gallop, in 32.4.5.

Donald Dhu further manifested that he is a sound pony when he traversed the mile in 2.15.3.5, negotiating the last quarter in 30.3.5. Wild Rose was the next performer, and did the mile and a quarter in 2.55.1.2. Banjolina was very disappointing in his gallop of a mile and a quarter, even though he did the last quarter in thirty. His full time was 3.07.2.5. It takes him a very long time to get warm and he does not appear to fancy being pressed. Traff did a very creditable gallop over a similar distance in 2.40.4.5, and completed the last quarter in the gamest fashion in that very fine period of thirty, dead. This is a pony the covers a surprising amount of ground in a stride, and this without pressure. He has a very fine chance of securing brackets at the forthcoming meeting if he does not train off in the meantime.

Mr. John Peel's chestnut is rather likely candidate for honours, and this morning he covered a mile in 2.22, without much difficulty, and could, if he had been required to, cut very considerably the 33 recorded for his last two furlongs. One of the delights of the morning was to see Mr. Apcar's blue dun run away from Mr. Nemaze's sub over a mile and a quarter. He had certainly the advantage of good riding when Mr. Seth crossed him, but the result would have been the same if the jockeys had been reversed. He did a mile and a quarter in 3.05.3.5, and the last quarter in 33.1.5, hard held. Sir Paul's grey and bay went in company over a mile, but after the first half mile had been completed it was obvious there was only one pony "in it," and that the grey. From the

China Fire Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—37 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company—\$223 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$168 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$315 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.  
Indo-China S.N. Company—20 per cent. dis., sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$198 per share, sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$85 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$88 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—77 per cent. premium, buyers.

## THE SOTTO JUDGMENT.

## Claim for £500 Dismissed with Costs.

Sir William Rees Davies, the Chief Justice, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court to-day, gave his decision in the case in which Vicent Sotto, a journalist, claimed from Thomas Carey Welch, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, and John B. Sawyer, Vice Consul for U. S. A., the sum of \$4,811.03, being the equivalent of £500, in which the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II, Cap. 2, by reason of their having procured or caused the imprisonment of the plaintiff within the territory of the Philippine Islands, well knowing that the plaintiff had been discharged from custody under a writ of habeas corpus sued out by him when in custody on the same charge.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K. C., instructed by Mr. Hind and Mr. Norington, of Messrs Brutton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, whilst the second defendant was represented by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., instructed by Mr. Reader Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist.

Consul-General Anderson (U.S.A.) was present in Court. Sir Francis Pigott:—I have been instructed to hear the judgment as Mr. Slade has left the Colony.

In delivering judgment his Lordship said:—  
This action which raises questions regarding the liberty of the subject in a very important one (Continued on an Extra.)

quarter mile post the grey came on alone and put daylight between himself and his companion with consummate ease, completing the distance in 2.19, and finishing with comfort in 33.2.5. Violini did a mile and a quarter in 3.09, last quarter 30.3.5. A nice performer was Cadzow's Hope with a mile gallop to his credit in 2.31, without pressure, even though the last quarter was recorded at 34.2.5. Flock pleased his connections when he completed a mile and a quarter in the very good time of 3.01, last quarter 31.2.5. He moved in quite a racing fashion and appeared to enjoy a burst of speed for the final dash. This is another pony that should be led in by a smiling owner during race week. On the whole there was much improvement in the ponies, and one was pleased to notice that there is not as much flogging done in the gallops this season, as was so painfully apparent last year and the year before.

The best times of the morning were:—

President, Boy, 35, 1-10.3.5, 1-47, 2-17.4, 1-q. 32.1.5; remarkably well.  
Seal, Seth, 30.2.5, 1-23, 2-03, 2-30.3.5, 1-q. 33.3.5; very moderate.  
Polkini, Boy, 33, 1-13.2.5, 1-48 2-25, 3-00, 3-22, 1-q. 32.  
Salangor Chief, Boy, 35, 1-05.  
Mr. H. P. White's Navy Copper, Boy, 1-q. 32.  
Mr. J. Peel's Derby Grey, Boy, 35, 1-10, 1-48, 2-21, 2-52, 1-q. 31.  
Donald Dhu, Boy, 35, 1-10, 1-44.1.5, 2-15.3.5, 1-q. 30.3.5.  
Wild Rose, Boy, 35, 1-12, 1-48, 2-23.1.2, 2-55 1-2, 1-q. 32.  
Sir Paul Dark Grey and Piebald, Navy Cuppers, Boys, 36, 1-10, 1-42.3.5, 1-q. 32.3.5.  
Banjolina, Boy, 40, 1-18.2.5, 1-57.1.5, 2-37.2.5, 3-07.2.5, 1-q. 30.  
Mr. John Peel's Derby grey, Boy, 32.2.5, 1-41.4.5, 2-15.2.5, 1-q. 33.3.5.  
Redclond, Boy, 38.3.5, 1-13.4.5, 1-49.1.5, 2-22, 1-q. 32.4.5.  
Traff, Boy, 35 2.5, 1-00 2.5, 1.45 2.5, 2-19.4.5, 2-49.4.5, 1-q. 30; went well.  
Mr. J. Peel's Chestnut, Gresson, 37, 1-12, 1-49, 2-22, 1-q. 33.  
Messrs. Apcar and Nemaze's Subs. 41, 1-18 2.5, 1.55 2.5, 2-32.2.5, 3.05 2.5, 1-q. 33.1.5, Apcar's won; hard held, Seth riding.  
Mr. Humphrey's sub, Boy, 36 2.5, 1-10, 1-42.1.5, 1-q. 32.1.5.  
Sir Paul's Bay and Grey, Boys, 34, 1-44.3.5, 2-19, 1-q. 34.2.5, Bay would not finish.

## THE "COURT CARDS."

## Happy Reappearance at the Theatre Royal.

The "Court Cards" are with us once again, as harmonious and jolly as ever. They opened their farewell season at the Theatre Royal last night before a large and appreciative audience. Hongkong has a warm corner in its heart for this happy band of entertainers, and that fact was again demonstrated by the hearty manner in which they were welcomed on their reappearance. And the programme was delightfully satisfying. The difficulty, however, was for the performers to meet the demands of the audience, which clamoured for double and treble encores to many items. But it has to be recorded that in this respect the little party were most accommodating, and they complied with popular desire so far as the limits of time would permit.

It has before now been the experience of some companies which have visited Hongkong to outstay their welcome. But that will never be said of the "Court Cards". They are always adding to their repertoire; consequently patrons can reckon on seeing and hearing something new. That was the case last night. There was a delightful freshness about the programme. All the members were in their happiest vein, and from the beginning to the end they carried their audience with them. There were solos, duets, trios and quartettes, as well as concerted items, and there was a daintiness and charm about each and every effort such as we have been accustomed to associate with Mr. Warwick and his co-entertainers.

In the first part of the programme one of the most striking numbers was Mr. George Graystone's song "Young Tom o' Devon", which was sung with great spirit and brought forth the inevitable encore. Mr. Reginald Palmer was as funny and clever as ever in his smart take-off, "Chocolate Sue", and for a recall he brought the house down with his number concerning an unpleasant yachting experience. The pretty little flirtation episode as presented by Mr. Palmer and Miss Maude Fane was very cleverly done, and they went even one better in "Try, try again". Then came Mr. Sydney Mantering in one of his choicely-rendered songs, after which "The Joker" tickled the audience with some of his happiest funninesses. Miss Rosina Palmerston's first number was "The Valley of Laughter," which was splendidly interpreted, and then she gave "Dreaming," with a haunting refrain made all the more effective by a haunting accompaniment. This was one of the most effective numbers of the evening. The unaccompanied

Sir Paul's Navy Copper, dark grey, Boy, 35.3.5, 1.14, 1.4 5.3.5 1-q. 31.2.5.

Damon Scull, 40, 1.19, 1.51, 1-q. 32.

Violini, Boy, 2.38.2.5, 3.09, 1-q. 30.3.5.

Mr. Brutton's Navy Cup Chestnut, Brutton, 39, 1.16.3.5, 1.51.4.5, 1-q. 35.1.5.

Cadzow's Hope, Boy, 35.1.5, 1-18.3.5, 1-56.3.5 2.31, 1-q. 34.2.5.

Flock, Boy, 37, 1-14, 1-51.3.5, 2-29.3.5, 3.01 1-q. 31.2.5.

Mr. Seth's Navy Copper, Seth, 40, 1-19.2.5, 1-53.3.5, 1-q. 34.1.5.

Messrs Forrest and Gresson's Subs, Mr. Gresson and a Boy, 33, 1-06, 1-42, 2-19, 2-54.1.5, 1-q. 35.1.5; Gresson on the grey finished alone.

Messrs Jervois and Jupp's subs, Boys, 34.1.5, 1-10.4.5, 1-44, 1-q. 33.1.5.

Valsalini, Boy, 40, 1-18, 1-59.3.5, 2.38.4.5, 3-09.4.5, 1-q. 31.

Sir Asclon, David, 40, 1-18, 1-59.3.5, 2-38.4.5, 3.10, 1-q. 31.1.5.

Mr. Hickman's Navy Copper, Boy, 37, 1-11, 1-47, 2-27, 3-04, 1-q. 37.

Sir Paul's Grey, Boy, 37.3.5, 1-11, 1-43.1.5, 1-q. 32.1.5.

Sir Paul's Bay, Boy, 41, 1-22, 1-20, 2-33, 1-q. 32.

Mr. Seth's White Derby, Boy, 47, 1-14.4.5, 1-48, 1-q. 34.1.5.

Mr. Seab's Navy Copper, Boy, 36.1.5, 1-10, 1-47, 2.25, 3-00, 1-q. 35.

Mr. Richmond's Black, 38.3.5, 1-16, 1-48, 1-q. 32.

Money From Rubbish.

Old boots and shoes which, when quite past wearing by anyone, find their way into our dustbins are extremely valuable, and find their way again into our houses in most artistic form. They are soaked in water to remove the dirt, all the nails and threads are picked out, and the

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE, RICH AND WHOLESOME

## MILK

Straight as it comes from the Cow.

The Company's Farms, Utensils and Methods are Models of Cleanliness and, in these particulars are probably unsurpassed in the World.

## DIMITRINO &amp; CO.

## CAIRO

## FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

BLUM PACHA ..... \$ 4.40 per 100.

No. 5 ..... 3.25

No. 9 ..... 2.00

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quartette by Messrs. Warwick, Mantering, Palmer and Graystone was beautifully given, and of course there was an encore. Miss Maude Fane scored a great hit with her ditty "Instinct," and she was recalled three times. The second part of the programme was devoted mainly to "A Nautical scene," in which the male members of the Company did some extremely effective work. Mr. Graystone's song was up-top, as also was Mr. Mantering's rendering of "The Death of Nelson." Perhaps the bit, however, was Mr. Warwick's yarn of the discovery of "The Pole," which was one of the smartest pieces of work he has done in Hongkong. Later Mr. Edmund Gaston contributed some of his masterly pianoforte items, and the programme ended with numbers by Miss Maude Fane and Mr. Reginald Palmer.

## WHO COUNTS THESE GAMES?

According to a return issued by the Parks and Open Spaces Committee of the L.O.C., 124,106 games of bowls, 23,182 games of cricket, 1,912 games of croquet, 15,514 games of football, 1,837 games of hockey, 69 games of lacrosse, 144,032 games of lawn tennis, and 3,050 games of quoits were played in the Council's parks and open spaces during the year ended September 30. Other games for which facilities are provided at certain places are golf, rugby, net-ball, badminton, basket-ball, hurling, and shinty. Under an arrangement with the Education Committee, about 19,800 organized games were played at 40 parks and open spaces during the year, as against 15,800 games 44 places during 1912.

Money From Rubbish.

leather reduced to a thick pulp, from which wallpapers, screens, etc., are made. The finer the original quality of leather the better it takes the bronze and gold of the designs which make these hangings things of beauty. Bookbinders and tannemakers also know full well the value of this pulp, and carriage builders press it into sheets, which are invaluable for the roofs of the most luxurious vehicles.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## MOVEMENTS.

The H. A. L. S. EMDEN left Shanghai on the 9th inst., at noon and may be expected here on or about the 12th inst.

The T.K.K. S. TENYO MARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 16th Dec., is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai on the 11th inst., at between 4 to 6 p.m.

## To-day's Advertisements

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Entries for the above competition will close on MONDAY, 19th inst.

A Meeting will be held that evening at 5.30 p.m. in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. to make all necessary arrangements.

Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

## THE AMERICAN &amp; MAN-CHURIAN LINE.

(Bucknall Steamship Lines Ltd.)

## THE Steamship

"KAFUE,"

Captain Leslie, will be despatched from Hongkong on the 23rd.

January for BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

The Bank Line, Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong 10th Jan., 1914. 181

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"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."

## CASHMERE SOCKS.

BLACK from \$ 0.75 per pair.

COLOURED " \$ 1.00 per pair.



## GARTERS.

COTTON \$ 0.60 per pair.

SILK \$ 1.25 per pair.



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## "SAXONE"

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN  
(Acknowledged to be Superior Footwear)

## NUMEROUS STYLES AND FITTINGS

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

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RACING SEASON 1914  
STOPWATCHES and BINOCULARS  
OF THE VERY BEST MAKERS ARE ALWAYS STOCKED  
IN LARGE VARIETIES  
ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.  
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## ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

(Formerly Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's. Piano Dept.)

## THE BEST ENGLISH &amp; GERMAN PIANOS of QUALITY.

ALL SPECIALLY PREPARED.

NEW SONGS & SHEET MUSIC EVERY MONTH.

FRESH STOCK OF VIOLIN STRINGS ETC., JUST ARRIVED.

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## MOET AND CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL EPERNAY.

PRICE PER CASE. 12 QUARTS DUTY PAID \$63.00  
DO. 24 PINTS DO. \$65.00

## PERRIER JOUET

## OLD VINTAGE CUVÉE EPERNAY.

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## VICTOR CLIQUOT

## SPECIAL DRY RHEIMS.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong			
Monteagle	15th Jan.	Empress of Japan	5th Mar.
Empress of India	5th Feb.	Empress of Russia	19th Mar.
Empress of Asia	19th Feb.	Empress of India	2nd April

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

**PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.**

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

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"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

**SPECIAL RATES (First Class only)** allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

**D. W. CRADDOCK,** General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between	
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.	EASTWARD.
S.S. "Torilla," 5,203 tons, Capt. Swanson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI on 28th Jan.	
S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramago, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA KOBE & MOJI on 1st Feb.	
WESTWARD.	
S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 10th Jan.	
S.S. "A. Apar," 4,447 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched as above on 20th Jan.	
The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.	
For freight or passage, apply to,	
<b>DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.</b>	Agents
Hongkong, Jan. 7th, 1914.	

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."  
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or).

Making Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:  
OUTWARD.

Belgravia	13th Jan.	Hoerde	28th Feb.
O.J.D. Ahlers	14th Jan.	Baden	10th Mar.
Spezia	28th Jan.	Sudmark	12th Mar.
Saxonia	4th Feb.	Brigavia	25th Mar.
Scandia	14th Feb.		

## HOMEWARD.

For R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp	For Marseilles & H'burg
Goldenfels	Andalusia
For Marseilles B'mon & H'burg	For Havre & H'burg
Emden	O.J.D. Ahlers
For V'er, S'te and/or T. & P. (Or)	For Antwerp & H'burg
Belgravia	Suevia
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg	For Havre R'dam & H'burg
Silesia	Bermuda
For V'er, S'te and/or T. & P. (Or)	For Havre, Emden & Hamburg
Saxonia	Spezia
For R'dam, Bremen & Hamburg	For Marseilles & H'burg
Preussen	Silhonla

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie  
Hongkong Office.

## Shipping

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 16,000	THURS., 15th Jan. at noon. WEDNES., 28th Jan. at d'light.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 13th Jan. at noon. TUES., 27th Jan., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	WEDNES., 14th Jan. at noon. WEDNES., 11th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Singapore and Colombo	Tosa Maru T. 12,000	MONDAY, 12th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 8,000 Iyo Maru Capt. Hirase T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 21st Jan. THURS., 13th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	WED., 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Bombay Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 5,000	TUESDAY, 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 16th Jan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1914

FOR EUROPE.			
Miyazaki Maru	16,000 tons	sails Wednesday	28th January.
Kitano	16,000	"	11th February.
Iyo	12,500	"	25th "
Hirano	16,000	"	11th March.
Katori	20,000	"	25th "
Kamo	16,000	"	8th April.
Kashima	20,000	"	22nd "
FOR AMERICA.			
Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	sails Tuesday	27th January.
Tamba	12,500	"	10th February.
Aki	12,500	"	24th "
Sado	12,500	"	10th March.
Yokohama	12,500	"	24th "
Awa	12,500	"	7th April.
Shidzuoka	12,500	"	21st "

For further information apply to  
Telephone No. 222.

T. KAWANO TO. Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	10th Jan. at m'night
SHANGHAI	Shansi	13th Jan. at noon
HAIPHONG	Kailong	14th Jan. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	15th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Kanchow	17th Jan. at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Sungkiang	20th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkua," "Taming" and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenan," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares—Single \$30. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Agents  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong 10th Jan., 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

## Outward Bound.

(Vladivostok via Nagasaki.)

The S.S. Kiev, 5,566 R.T., Commander Stetzky, is expected to arrive here about the end of January, 1914.

## Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via ports of call.)

The S.S. Perm, 4,149 R.T., Commander Bakanoff, is expected to arrive here about the middle of February, 1914.

N.B.—The exact date of arrival will be published after receipt of telegram from the last port of call.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHAMOFF, Agent,  
Hotel Manukou, Tel. No. 1214.

Hongkong, 4th Jan., 1914.

## Shipping

HONGKONG.  
PHILIPPINES.  
PHILIPPINES  
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	TUES., 13th Jan. 4 p.m.
Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	THURS., 22nd Jan. 4 p.m.

Electric light fans in every cabin; competent stewardsesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS  
Hongkong, 10th Jan. 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between				
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.				
From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about	
Tjibodas.....	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjibohi.....	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjipanas.....	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjimancoek.....	SHAI	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjitaroem.....	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjiilwong.....	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilatap.....	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjikini.....	JAVA	2nd half Feb.	SHAI	2nd half Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Telep) on) No. 375

York Building. 10



## Shipping

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Sun., 11th Jan. at d'light
CHINWANTAO	Hopsang	Mon., 12th Jan. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Suisang	Tues., 13th Jan. at d'light
YAMA, Kobe & Moji	Lovai	Wed., 14th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Thurs., 15th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Namsang	Fri., 16th Jan. at noon
SANDAKAN	Hingsang	Sat., 17th Jan. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sun., 18th Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyhsang	Tues., 20th Jan. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Yalsang	

## Return Tours to Japan (Occupying 24 days)

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lova," "Yatsang" and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choyhsang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\*Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Lahad

Datu, Sipornia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service—Homeward.

For Steamers Date of Sailing

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP...Den of Airle .....28th Feb.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glar" Joint Service.

VTORIA VVER STLE...Glenroy .....10th Jan.

VTORIA VVER STLE...Cardiganshire .....5th Feb.

VTORIA VVER STLE...Radnorshire .....8th Mar.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe

and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular

intervals taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

## &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF

## HONGKONG, Ltd.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD,

## HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

FORGEWOMEN, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDRY, CONS-

TRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of

Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most

efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,

Rivets, etc.

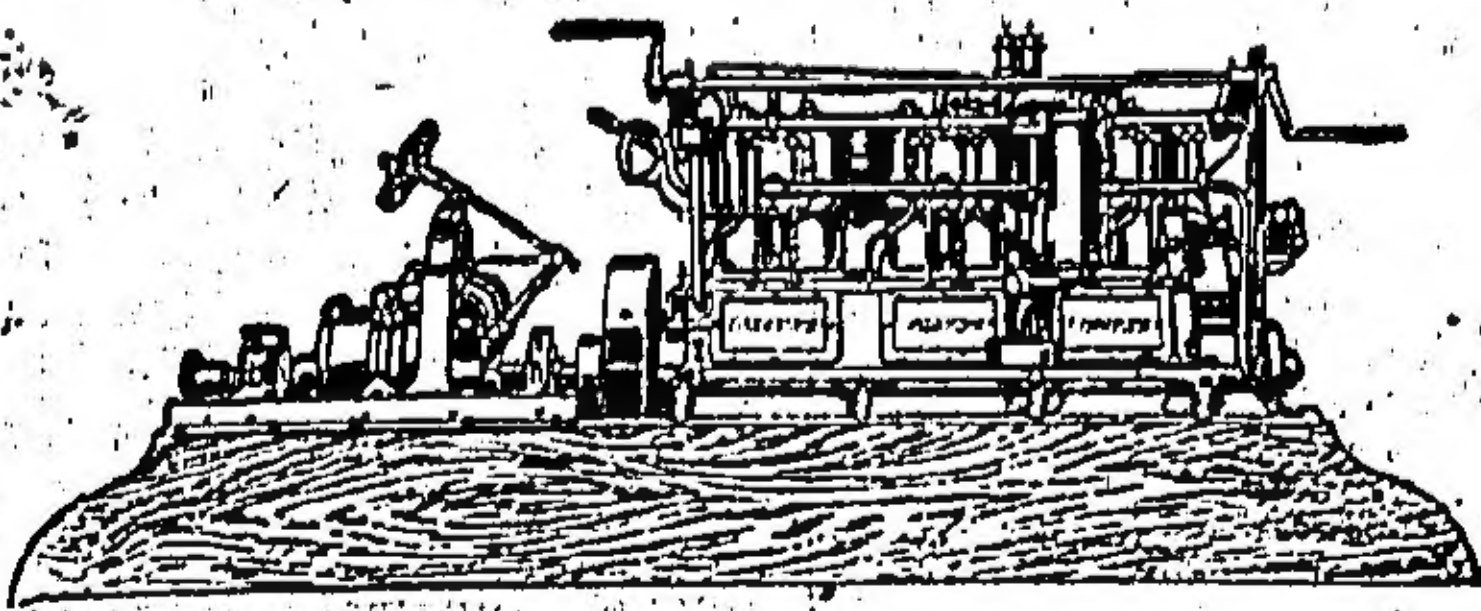
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12/2 to

150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



C.B. type Motor and Reverse Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 7' Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAUGHT CARRIERS, GUN-

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING &amp; LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of

11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE NO. 211.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched
Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports	Oeylon	A. N. Co.	15, Jan.
Rotterdam, Hamburg & A'werp, &c.	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	13, Jan.
Marseilles, London, R'dam and Antwerp	Glenstrae	S. T. Co.	11, Jan.
Marseilles, Bremen & H'burg &c.	Emden	H. A. L.	13, Jan.
Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, R'dam and Bremen &c.	Mark	M. & Co.	M. of M.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Egypt	P. & O.	17, Jan.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, O'bo, Port Said	Paul Locat	M.M. Co.	13, Jan.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore &c.	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Trieste via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.	Koerber	S.W. Co.	15, Jan.
T'ie, Fume, V'oe, via S'pore etc.	China	S.W. Co.	2, Feb.
Dondon and Antwerp	Den of Airle	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	26, Jan.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Borneo	P. & O.	21, Jan.
Marseilles, Havre & H'burg, &c.	Andalusia	H. A. L.	8, Feb.

## NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	15, Jan.
Boston & New York via Ports and Suez Canal	Shirley	A. K. Co.	17, Jan.
San Francisco	Indrasamba	J. M. Co.	M. of Jan.
Vancouver Seattle and/or Tacoma & P'land Or.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	16, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	O. S. K.	14, Jan.
Victoria, B.C., T'ma via Japan &c.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	22, Jan.
Y'toria, V'eer, S'tia, T'ma & P'land	Saxonia	H. A. L.	2, Feb.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Nile	P. M. Co.	10, Jan.
Vancouver, via S'hai, Japan etc.	E. of India	C. P. R.	5, Feb.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	10, Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
N'ies, G'oa, A'ra, G'tar, S'ton	Luetzow	M. & Co.	21, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	27, Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	24, Jan.
Fredericton, West Australia	Matusang	G. & Co.	10, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	10, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	30, Jan.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Fultala	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Japan	Titarom	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikini	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tipanas	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmah	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Kobe and Moji	Suisang	J. M. Co.	10, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. Co.	12, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nyanza	P. & O.	10, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Yordillere	M. M.	12, Jan.
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	10, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	13, Jan.
Y'hama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W.	31, Jan.
Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Jan.
Shanghai	Shaoxing	B. & S.	13, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	J.D. Ariers	H. A. L.	14, Jan.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	15, Jan.
Shanghai	Devanha	P. & O.	15, Jan.
Shanghai	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	1, Feb.
Shanghai	Daijin Maru	O. S. K.	11, Jan.
Iamui via Swatow & Amoy	Yokohama	J. M. Co.	13, Jan.
Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji	Loat	J. M. Co.	10, Jan.
Amoy & Foochow	Haibing	D. L. Co.	10, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	13, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	13, Jan.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo & Cebu	Zafro	S. T. Co.	22, Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Shanghai	Shansi	B. & S.	1, Jan.

## S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN &amp; ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

OFFICE: No. 4 Queen's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1033. [4]

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessels.

Swatow Daigin Maru

DEPART ON MONDAY.

Chinwantao Hopsang

Kobe Suisang

Philippines Rubi

Shanghai Loksang

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW

From Vessels.

Mojito Hitachi Maru

Kobe Tango Maru

Chefoo Kutsang

Shanghai Chipping

Tenyo Maru

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA

left Vancouver on the 3rd January, at a m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA

left Shanghai on the 8th inst., at 3 p.m.

and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the

10th inst., at 6 p.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney

on the 7th inst., for this Port, (via

Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor,

and Manila), and may be expected to

arrive here on or about 27th February.

## The N. Y. K. s.s. NAKKO MARU

(Australian Line) left Tientsin, for this

Port via Manila on the 2nd inst., and

is expected here on the 13th inst.

## GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. YORCK, which left

here on the 10th of December, arrived at

Genoa on the 6th of January at 7 a.m.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The s.s. MONGOLIA will sail from

Yokohama on the 8th January for Hong-

kong via Shanghai. This vessel is carrying

the United States mail.

The s.s. KOREA arrived in San

Francisco on the 6th January.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYOMARU (European

Line) left London for this Port on the

5th inst., and is expected here on the 10th

inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOSA MARU (Calcutta

Line) left Moji for this Port on the 5th

inst., and is expected here on the 10th

inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU

(European Line) left Moji for this Port

on the 5th inst., and is expected here on

the 13th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO MARU

(Australian Line) left Kobe for this Port

via ports on the 6th inst., and is expected

here on the 13th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SANUKI MARU

(Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this Port

via ports on the 27th December, and is

expected here on the 15th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA MARU

(American Line) left Seattle for this Port

via ports on the 30th December, and is

expected here on the 1st February.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI MARU

(European Line) left London for this Port

via ports on the 3rd inst., and is expected

here on the 11th February.

## WING KEE &amp; CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION &amp; COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3-1 October, 1913

## WAGES DURING ILLNESS.

Insurance Benefit not to be Deducted.

That an employer is not entitled to deduct the amount of sickness benefit received by an employed person under the Insurance Act from the wages paid to the employee during illness, was the judgment given by Judge Spencer Hogg in the Rochdale County Court.

The case, which had been adjourned, was one in which John William Tavis, a confectioner's traveller, of Redcross Street, Rochdale, claimed £5.18.1 balance of wages, from John Henry B. Linger, confectioner, of Barehill Street, Littleborough, and it was a matter by the defendant that the sum had been withheld. The plaintiff was formerly in the employ of the defendant, and there was a written agreement between the parties, but the agreement contained no reference to the payment of wages during sickness. From April 11 until May 24 pl in ff was away from work through illness, and during that time he received, as an insured person under the National Insurance Act, 10s. per week in sickness benefit. Again, later, the plaintiff was away from work through sickness.

The defendant refused to pay the full wages during the illness, and deducted the 10s. a week, the sum not received under the Insurance Act, from the plaintiff's wages.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that under the Act the employer had no right to deduct the amount paid in sickness benefit.

The defence was that an appeal against the decision of a County Court judge had established the principle that where a workman was incapacitated by accident he was not allowed to make a profit out of his accident by receiving both compensation and full wages at the same time, but his Honour pointed out that the difference between the two cases was that in one case the man paid a contribution for insurance purposes to the State, and in the other he did not.

Judge Spencer Hogg, in giving judgment, said the amount in dispute was small, but the question whether an employer had a right to deduct sickness benefit from a man's wages during sickness was a matter of some importance. In this case the workman remained in the master's employ during the periods he was ill. During these periods he received benefit under the National Insurance Act of 10s. a week. The employer claimed to deduct that sum out from the wages paid. There could be no question whatever that if the workman had, owing to his own thrift, insured himself with some insurance company, and thus obtained benefit during sickness, the master could have no possible power to deduct any benefit that the workman received.

But it was id, that in virtue of the fact that the employer paid half the premium under the Insurance Act he was therefore entitled to get the whole of the benefit under the Insurance scheme. That was clearly wrong. The National Insurance Act compelled employers and workmen alike to pay premiums for some benefit. It did not give any benefit whatever to the employer, but during sickness it did give the benefit expressly for the employee. Under these circumstances the employer was not entitled to make any deduction as in this case, and the workman must succeed. He, therefore, gave judgment for the amount claimed, and costs.

## Railway Accidents.

Statistics recently published go to show that the number of persons killed and injured by railway accidents is steadily decreasing. From 1835 to 1875, French railway companies carried 1,781,403,987 passengers, of whom 331 were killed and 3,467 injured, or a proportion of 19 killed and 175 injured in every hundred millions; from 1885 to 1894 the proportions were 3.4 and 70 respectively, while in 1900 they had fallen to 1.63 and 57. It is a remarkable fact that more people are killed every year by street accidents in Paris than on all the French railway lines put together.

## TIDE TABLE

5th Jan., to 11th Jan. 1914

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	5.15	4.45
Tues.	5.15	4.45
Wed.	5.15	4.45
Thurs.	5.15	4.45
Fri.	5.15	4.45
Sat.	5.15	4.45
Sun.	5.15	4.45

in morning, a afternoon.

## BOLINDERS CRUDE OIL MOTORS.

MARINE MOTORS, DIRECT REVERSIBLE.

STATIONARY MOTORS, FOR ALL PURPOSES.







# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

## SHORT STORY.

### HE KNEW SHE WAS GOING TO SAY THAT.

BY JULIAN STREET.

It is no matter what the first girl's name was. Enough that she was very round and very pink, that her bathing-cap was blue with black Valkyrie wings at either side, and that, from the hour of her arrival at the Seaview Inn, Shelley Wickett perceived a new romantic beauty in the coast of Maine. Every afternoon they strolled out to the point and watched the surf come smashing in upon the rock; every evening at the club they danced his collar to limpness; every morning they played tennis; every midday they swam and splattered in the sea. Within a week they ceased to talk of people and hotels and clothes and things to eat, and got along to Venice and the stars and the feeling that they had "known each other always." Then, one day, just to show how deep and true her friendship for him had become, the girl came up behind him in the surf and ducked him.

Purposely, upon the following day, he reached the beach a little late, and as he looked down the stretch of burning sand his eyes searched the margin of the sea for the familiar winged bathing-cap. And presently, amid the swirling sands just inside the breaker-line, he sighted it. The girl's back was toward him. He hurried into the water, and coming within reach of her just as a great green roller toppled over pressed a hand upon her damp, delightful neck.

Her head went under for an instant. She came up a disheveled mermaid, blowing, dripping, angry. And she had a right to be angry, for she had never seen Wickett before.

He was horror-stricken. His face crimsoned beneath its tan, and the crimson oozed down into his neck and disappeared beneath his bathing-suit. He tried to tell the story of the other girl and the other ducking and the other winged cap, and because he was so ashamed, and because his blarney apologies were so pathetic, and because he was so amazingly good-looking her heart softened toward him. She forgave him. And when she actually laughed across red lips and small white teeth, he forgot the other girl forever and became Molly's bondman.

That was her name—Molly. She had another name, but—oh, her complexion was like a bunch of pink and white sweet-peas, and her eyes were like a pair of cornflowers, and her ways were baffling beyond belief. You never knew what she was thinking, or what she was going to say. She was Mystery personified. Even when Wickett asked her to become his wife he didn't know what she was going to say. But she did. So in about a year they went to a big stone church which was full of flowers and friends, and stood up before a minister who could intone the sense out of any service, and were married. And for a long time after that they seized every opportunity to tell about their first romantic meeting in the surf.

Their first baby was called Molly and their second was called Shelley, and both children gurgled and looked at their hands and feet, and teathed, and were so generally engrossing that their parents hadn't time to tell the story of the ducking as often as they used to. Even when they did occasionally recall it, the episode seemed vague and unreal, like a dream, or an anecdote about a boy and girl whom they had known long, long ago. The

world had changed. It had become a parents' and children's world—happy, but lacking the rainbow radiance with which their lovers' world had shone. For it is a truth (an annoying truth, which people will dispute as they dispute any truth unpleasant to them) that children, however they may bind their parents together by a mutual interest and affection are among the strongest agencies for the destruction of romance.

Far up among the radiant mountain-peaks of Youth huddled the spring of Curiosity which, trickling downward, runs into the rapids of Romance. Your couple, embarking in the matrimonial canoe, shoot these rapids, and are but vaguely conscious of the splendid scenery which flashes by on either bank. After a time they come to the first cataract—the birth of their first child—a long hard portage, with the larger portion of the burden on the wife. After that there may be other rapids, but they never rush so swiftly. With each succeeding cataract the stream grows calmer, until Romance has been left far behind and the matrimonial craft (if it has not capsized) floats placidly upon the sweet, slow-flowing river of Affection.

It was on this river that Wickett found himself after eight years of married life. For a time he tried to think himself contented, but he was forever dreaming of the rapids and the hills, and presently he found himself admitting, secretly, that the pastoral panorama surrounding him were cloying. It bored him to be able to foresee, in every detail, the landscape that would lie beyond each bend ahead. And the more he thought he knew what lay ahead, the more his longing eyes looked back.

Molly, on the other hand, seemed satisfied to drift and doze through life, sunned by her motherhood. Now and then her husband made some effort to awaken her, to remind her of the old days when the stream flowed fast. But she was not responsive. And it was when he admitted to himself that she was not responsive that he first began to notice that a handkerchief was fluttering at him in flirtatious signal from the shore.

The lady who inspired Wickett's interest was a Mrs. Barton, who possessed black eyes, a "temperament," and a husband (fat despite the exercises which she made him do for fifteen minutes every morning) whom she credited with the phenomenal feat of failing utterly to understand her. However, Mr. Barton had money; wherefore his wife (whose very prayer-book was gold-mounted) had not the least intention of letting him go—or of letting herself go, either. She only wanted to be entertained; and so did Wickett; so they entertained each other.

Finding flirtation with Mrs. Barton stimulating, Wickett began, in his own mind, to justify it. He told himself that, for one thing, it was not serious, and that, for another, it never would have started had Molly kept herself a little more alive—had she been a little more the sweetheart and a little less the suburban wife and mother—plump, pretty, conscientious, and—uninteresting. Wistfully he thought of their first years together. She had been a real companion, then, up and ready for anything at a moment's notice; to tour Europe with a pair of snitches, or to rush

in for a gay evening in New York. But all that lay behind, now. Any proposal calculated to alter her domestic routine was sure to be rejected—because she had (or hadn't) done her marketing for Sunday; because of the expense; more frequently because of the children. Even her kisses were becoming sisterly.

So, one day, instead of asking Molly in to town for luncheon, he invited Mrs. Barton. They lunched at Sherry's, and had a bottle of choice Chateau Latour (oh, he'd have done as much for Molly if she had given him the chance). And exchanged horizontal glances and intimate ideas. The sensation of adventure pleased them both; so presently they tried it again—and again—and again. And as they ate and drank and talked their way along, they discovered that they "understood" each other, and told each other some with subtle implication that certain other people failed to understand them. Thus, by degrees, they became sorry for each other, and still more sorry for themselves.

Wickett began to think of Mrs. Barton as a combination of Sappho, Helen of Troy, Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Hamilton, Isolda, and Guinevere; and of himself as a blend of Paris, Tristan, Rizzio, Lancelot, and a number of other notoriously ardent gentlemen. It seemed to him that, but for his family, his coffee business, and the conventional and commercial era in which he had the misfortune to exist, his name might have echoed down through history as that of an exceptionally picturesque and torrid lover. (There are times when all men suspect themselves of things like that.)

When Mrs. Barton talked to him about her "temperament," he discovered that he had one of his own. Had he not been on the "glee" club at college? Had he not taken part in amateur dramatics, and even written a verse that was published in the college paper? He had! But after graduation stern necessity had forced him to abandon Art for coffee. He began to see the matter as a tragedy—though just what branch of Art he had given up he never told Mrs. Barton. Probably, however, it was poetry. At all events, he had a relapse when Mrs. Barton had a birthday, for he wrote her a poem in which he rhymed "hair" and "fair"—and what poet, I ask you, could make a better rhyme than that?

As he began to realize the depth of his artistic nature, Wickett acquired the habit of dropping in on Osgood, the illustrator, who had a bungalow not far away. He liked to go there on Sunday mornings, while Molly represented the family at church. He would fling himself upon Osgood's couch, wave an arm at the untidiness about him, and proclaim with heavy sighs that, but for cruel fate, he too might have been living, "this sort of life." Then he would look over Osgood's latest drawings, nod his head wisely, and tell Osgood exactly what he didn't like about them.

The apparent seriousness with which the young illustrator listened to him would have been creditable had it been prompted by mere hospitality. But that wasn't it. Osgood liked Mrs. Wickett. She not only gave charming little dinners to which he was invited with steadily increasing frequency, but—oh, her complexion was like a bunch of pink and white sweet-peas, and her eyes were like a pair of cornflowers, and her ways were baffling beyond belief. You never knew what she was thinking, or what she was going to say.

She was Mystery personified. And Molly liked Osgood. She liked his curious unconventional ways, his periods of dreamy abstraction followed by flashes of intense and eager interest, in which he emphasized his utterances with gestures of the arms and head. There was an earnest, frank, ingenuous look in his brown eyes which was boyish and charming, and which called

(Molly told herself) upon her "mother-instinct." She worried over him; over his fantastic bachelor housekeeping, his dish-washing, the colds he caught and neglected (and got over), the buttons he sewed on, and the half-tame mouse which he called Henrietta and allowed to run about his studio.

Yes, you see, what sort of story it is going to be. But, in the interest of a faint originality, I would call attention to the fact that never, at any time, was Osgood the "best friend" of Wickett. (They very often are, you know.) Wickett's best friend was named Higgins. He was fat and lazy and prematurely bald, and utterly unromantic, inside and out, and as he has nothing whatever to do with this story, I won't mention his name at all.

Every one who has lived—even those who have not lived, but have gathered their ideas of life from plays and stories—knows that situations such as I have outlined come to climaxes of one kind or another. The climax in the Wicketts' case arrived upon the night of one of the summer dances at the Country Club.

Several days beforehand, Molly proposed to her husband that, as Mr. Barton was away and Mrs. Barton liked to dance, they ask her to dine with them that evening, and go on, later, to the club. Wickett said he thought that would be nice. Deep down in his heart he was a little bit amused at Molly's blindness.

"Is there any one else you'd like me to ask in to make us four at table?" she inquired.

"How about Osgood?" he suggested.

Molly said she thought that would be nice—said it with an I-hadn't-thought-of-it expression.

So the dinner was arranged. It proved to be delightful, replete with those touches Molly knew how to give. But, unfortunately, just as the entrée was being served, there came, from above, a wailing sound which caused the hostess to excuse herself hurriedly and scamper upstairs; and which caused Mrs. Barton to reflect that, thank goodness, her dinner-parties were not subject to such interruption—one had enough trouble with one's cook and one's Pomeranian!

Presently the waiting ceased and Molly returned. Mrs. Barton made polite inquiries, and was informed that little Shelley had a stomach-ache.

"Poor little lad!" said Mrs. Barton, in her sympathetic, mellow voice.

"What a wonderful mother she would have made!" thought Wickett to himself.

"Yes," said Molly. "He was a baby. He asked why God sent him the stomach-ache."

"How fascinating of him!" Mrs. Barton said. "You have such charming children."

"Of course we think so," beamed Molly, reflecting to herself that Mrs. Barton had her good points, after all.

One of her good points was a pearl necklace, and Molly took care to admire it, a little later, in the living-room, while the men were having their cigars. Then, when the cigars were pretty well burned down, there came the momentary glare of headlights through the window-shades, and the barely audible purr of a motor.

"Here's the car," said Wickett. He arose, looking first at Mrs. Barton, then at his wife.

As the others stood up, Molly began speaking with nervous rapidity.

"Now, listen," she said, looking from one to another. "I'm not going. You're all to go on just the same. I won't hear of anything else. There's nothing really the matter with little Shelley—nothing. But he might wake up again and want me, and I simply couldn't be happy away from the house."

"Oh, I'm sorry," Mrs. Barton said.

"He'll be all right with Katie," declared Wickett. "Do come along, Molly." He tried to sound persuasive.

"Katie isn't his mother!" Molly affirmed, with a defiant little nod.

"Well—do as you think best, dear," said Wickett, with the air of one who surrenders only after a hard fought battle. "I should insist upon staying myself, but, you see—"

"Suppose we all stay?" suggested Mrs. Barton sweetly, but, somehow, not convincingly.

"No, no, no!" protested Molly, shepherding them toward the door. "If you don't go at once you'll make me very uncomfortable!"

Evidently Wickett and Mrs. Barton did not wish to make her uncomfortable, for they gave in. Wickett went for his overcoat, and Mrs. Barton waited filially upstairs to get her wrap. Only Osgood hesitated.

"Oh, say, Mrs. Wickett," he protested, in his impetuous, boyish way, "let me stay behind, won't you? I didn't want to go to this darn dance, anyhow, I hate dances. Honestly I do. I just came to be with you—with you people."

"Nonsense!" called Wickett, from the hall. "Come along, Osgood. You'll have a good time."

"You'll meet lots of attractive girls there," Molly said.

"Girls!" sniffed Osgood contemptuously, as if to imply that girls were the last things in the world to interest him. Then, turning a gaze of deep sincerity upon his hostess, he said: "Truly Mrs. Wickett, if you want to be very, very nice to me, you'll let me stay a while and talk."

Molly hesitated. "Of course," she said, "if you really mean it—"

"But I do!" he broke in.

"I'm sure it's might decent in you, Osgood," said Wickett, who was already in his overcoat. "I'd gladly stay behind, myself, but you see Mrs. Barton loves to dance, so I really feel—"

Hearing that lady's step upon the stair, he did not finish the remark.

"Oh, you have to go, of course," Osgood agreed, *cetto voce*. "But don't thank me for staying behind; I'm really very glad to."

Then Mrs. Barton came into the room with good nights which, somehow, reminded Osgood of the frosting on a fancy wedding-cake.

He and Molly followed the other pair to the front door and watched them get into the car. Then, as the bloodshot eyes of the tail-light disappeared down the drive, they turned back to the living-room.

Molly crossed to a spacious table laden with books and magazines and lighted by a roland lamp, and, taking up a piece of embroidery, sat down where the light would fall upon her work. Osgood did not seat himself. He walked with slow, aimless steps to the far end of the room, drew a fresh cigar from his pocket, and, as he lighted it, turned and regarded Molly curiously across the flaming match. Her head was bent; her needle passed swiftly back and forth through the linen stretched upon the little drumlike frame. The young man swung about again, and, strolling to the open French windows, gazed through the screen door at the little formal garden just outside.

"You made the gardens, didn't you?" he asked her, presently, over his shoulder.

"Yes," she said.

He drew a deep breath of the soft air that filtered in. "They're gorgeous now, in the moonlight," he said. "Don't you want to put down your work and come outside?"

"Yes, I think I do." She arose, laid her embroidery upon the table, and moved toward the door. He held the screen open and inclined his head as she stepped out before him into the moonlight and the fragrance.

Passing the pool, from which the moon looked up at them like a disc of Chinese gold, they

strolled to a seat in the shadow of the hedge.

"Shall we sit here?" he asked her.

Obediently, she seated herself. Tossing four inches of cigar across the hedge, he dropped to a place at her side. His elbows rested on his knees. He regarded her beneath his brows, and as he did so he struck a fist slowly, abstractedly, into the palm of the other hand.

"The air is so still," he said at last, "that it seems as if one could almost hear the moonlight."

She held up a hand for silence. "Listen!" she whispered. "It's not the moonlight. It's the music at the club."

In the silence that ensued, they both heard it, rising and falling, as if wafted to them across the links on intermittent zephyrs which were like the soft breathing of the summer night.

There is a terrace at the Country Club—a wonderful wide terrace facing eastward toward Long Island Sound—and on that terrace are syringa bushes, and in the shadow of those bushes is a marble seat of classic and uncomfortable design, and on that seat sat Wickett and Mrs. Barton—and hardly knew that it was not upholstered.

Wickett had not even had to say it was too hot for dancing; Mrs. Barton had not even had to make believe she had a headache. On arriving at the club, they had gone directly to the seat upon the terrace, and forthwith lost all track of time. The whole world seemed to them to be composed of flower-scents, and music, and the dust of moon and stars. And oh, the mystery there was about her in that light! And oh, the rapt intensity of the gaze with which his eyes caressed her! So they sat and talked together, in low voices, of Men and Women, Life and Love.

Presently she said: "How beautiful it is that we can talk about things, yet keep it all impersonal!"

The moon was making silver outlines of her. He did not feel impersonal at all.

"Vera!" he breathed. It was the first time that he had called her by her given name.

"It has been perfect—this companionship of ours," she murmured. "Oh, Shelley! It can't be—be—"

She did not finish the sentence.

"Be what?" he asked in a tense voice.

"It can't be wrong, can it?"

"Wrong?" he repeated passionately. "I don't know! I don't care!"

"But oughtn't we to care? Aren't we growing rash? Aren't we being driven on by our hunger for sympathy and companionship?" Her voice broke; he heard her catch her breath.

"Well," he demanded, "haven't two human beings with feelings a right to some companionship?"

"That's just it!" she whispered. "Oh, tell me! Have you ever known the utter dullness of living with a person whose every thought and every word is known to you before it is spoken?"

Wickett leaned and buried his face in his palms.

"Have I?" he said in a muffled groan. "Have I! Oh, Vera! Don't ask me!"

"Oh, don't!" she pleaded, with a quick access of tenderness, laying her hand lightly on his hair—for just an instant.

Hesat up suddenly, and, leaning toward her, found her hand with his.

"Vera!" he breathed. "You are so strange! So wonderful!"

Again he heard her draw a quivering breath.

Then, drugged with the deadly combination of woman and scent and moon and music, he bent impetuously, and kissed her mouth.

And an instant after he was sorry, for he realized, even as his lips touched hers, that he did not love her. That was a disappointment. He wanted to love—to love magnificently, tragically. And just before he kissed her almost thought he did.

Illusion! Suddenly he became conscious that the marble seat was hard and cold.

"Why—why did you kiss me?" she murmured.

The question annoyed him. He had a feeling that she was going to ask him that. It was the very question that he asked himself. Why had he kissed her? Perhaps he could find out by doing it again. He tried it.

"Don't!" she whispered, drawing back.

Promptly—more promptly than he should have, perhaps—he desisted. There came to him the memory of a school-girl with two braids down her back. She had said "Don't!" to him like that, long, long ago. Who might she be saying "Don't" to her now, he wondered—or had she thought of something else to say?

Mrs. Barton rose to her feet. "This is folly!" she exclaimed breathlessly. "Oh, Shelley! It can't go on! Don't you see it can't? We must—"

She sighed deep.

"Part?" he filled in obligingly as, with a definite feeling of relief, he also arose from the marble seat. His legs felt stiff. Surprisingly he stretched them.

She nodded.

"It is the only thing to do! I must go at once. Just send me home in your car. Don't try to accompany me. I wish to be alone."

"Of course," he chimed in. "Alone with your thoughts."

"Ah!" she breathed. "How wonderfully you have learned to understand me!"

And at that truth he sighed profoundly.

"Good night!" she said, and offered him her hand.

His sense of duty told him that he ought to seize her in his arms, but he could not bring himself to do it.

"Good night!" He tried to convey fervour in his pressure of her hand.

"I'll get my wrap," she said, as their hands dropped apart. Then she turned and made her way across the terrace to the club house, adjusting her hair with both hands as she went.

A few moments later, beneath the brilliant lights of the portico, he handed her into his car.

"Don't come back for me," he ordered his chauffeur. "I'm going to walk."

As she heard him say that, Mrs. Barton shot him a sympathetic glance. He too, she believed, wished to be alone—with his thoughts. And, of a truth, he did.

"Good night!"

"Good night!"

He heaved a relieved sigh as the car drove away. Then, putting on his hat, he set out across the links in the direction of his home.

The close-cropped turf, exquisitely soft and cool beneath the thin soles of his pumps, stretched out before him like a luminous carpet of green and silver. Behind him, fainter and fainter, he heard the music of the dance. Ragtime! Oh, he was sick and tired of it!

A low-lying olive cloud, shadowy and mysterious beneath the moon, became, as he drew near, a clump of trees. He rounded them, and presently reached the low stone wall separating his garden from the eleventh green. Placing one hand upon the capstone, he vaulted over into his own domain, and made his way up the grass path between the beds of hardy perennials shimmering at him in the silver light.

Beyond the hardy garden he followed the curving margins of the rose beds, until at length he reached the tall, stiff privet hedge which marked the limits of the formal garden, nestling in the shadow of the house.

His nearest way indoors lay through the formal garden, access to which was given by an architectural arch of privet—a masterpiece of which the gardener was inordinately proud. But Wickett did not pass the arch. As he

(Continued on page 6)



# FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

## HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	12	2,000	Comdr. A. Codrane	Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	710	2	900	Master W. West	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Prichard	Yangtze
Britomart	Gunboat	710	2	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hongkong
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	8	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Shanghai
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	800	Master H. Smith	Hongkong
Cllo	British sloop	1,070	8	1,400	Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Peking
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	4,850	10	7,000	Lt.-Com. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	10,850	10	20,600	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Weihaiwei
Hampshire	1st class cruiser	10,850	10	20,600	Capt. M. B. Hill	Weihaiwei
Kinsha	River gunboat	618	4	1,200	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Labuan
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,040	—	—	Capt. B. H. F. Barttelot	Weihaiwei
Minotaur	1st class cruiser	14,800	—	27,000	Capt. Com. Alan Dixon	Hongkong
Monmouth	1st class cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powlett	Shanghai
Moorehead	River gunboat	180	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	12	22,000	Lt.-Comdr. R. W. Wilkeson	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Weihaiwei
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Ribble	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Canton
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton	West River
Rosario	Depotship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Gunner W. H. Ryder	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Com. R. H. Anstruther O.M.G.	Hongkong
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,000	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Yangtze
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,850	6	—	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cotrell	Dormer Yangtze
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. Seymour	Weihaiwei
Usk	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt. Com. R. Neville	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lt.-Comdr. J. C. Borrett	Yangtze
Welland	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Lt. Com. McGillivray	Hongkong
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. J. G. James	Hongkong
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. Pope	Hongkong
C. 36	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Handley	West River
C. 37	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Stileman	Hongkong
C. 38	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. Nicol	Hongkong
T.B. 335	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour	Hongkong
T.B. 336	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. 337	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. 338	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Flagship of Admiral Jerram, K.C.B., O.V.O., O.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.

Kaiser Franz	Armoured cruiser	4,000	45	8,000	Capt. Nauta	Shanghai
Joseph I	Armoured cruiser	4,000	45	8,000	Capt. Nauta	Shanghai

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

French.						
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos	Shanghai
Kleber	Armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	Capt. Gaurts	Hongkong
Decides	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vaudier	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tongku
Donard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Duteemps	Tongku-kin
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station						
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolnix	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolnix	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Avillao	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Roussin	Hongkong
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Nonaqueet	Destroyer	207	6	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Manche	Surveying-ship	1,625	10	8,000	Com. Voisin	Saigon
* Flagship of Commodore Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						
German.						
Emden	Cruiser	3,800	22	13,500	Capt. v. Muller	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,800	36	20,000	Captain Brunninghaus	Tsingtau
Itia	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Goben	Canton
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Luring	Shanghai
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Hauer	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Thierphen	Hankow
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Moraberg	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Liut. Firls	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	20,000	Capt. Bosing	Tsingtau
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lt. Brunner	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Obt. z. S. v. Maabonge	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Becker	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lt. v. Moller	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obt. z. S. Dressler	Yangtze
Portuguese.						
Adamastor	Cruiser	1,757	—	—	Capt. Annibal de S. Dias	Hongkong
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhães	Correa Macao

## UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign G. Bradford	Cavite
A-4	—	—	—	—	Ensign W. H. Pastley	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign H. L. Babel Daffer	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign O. M. Yates	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Cruising
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. A. Spruance	Cavite
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. O. S. Keller	—
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign W. L. Heiberg	Canton
Chauncey	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign Woodson	Cavite
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,193	11	10,000	Com. J. V. Chase	Cruising
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. T. Berry	Cavite
Deratur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. Cogswell	—
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Gannon	Shanghai
Helena	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,088	Capt. G. B. Marvell	Shanghai
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	6	1,100	Lieut. V. E. Lowe	Cavite
Monadnock	Monitor	3,980	6	3,000	Com. W. C. Cole	Olongapo
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,277	Com. W. C. Cole	—
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	—	Ensign P. J. Peyton	Cavite
Piscataqua	Sea-going tug	854	2	1,800	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Canton
Pompey	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Com. C. W. Cole	Cavite

# MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong Dec. 26 1913.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	18
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	18
" Roast, — Sbiu	"	18
" Breast, — Nagu Lam	"	12
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	18
" do, — Sirloin Coton, — Ngau Lau	"	28
" Sausages, — Ngau Chong	"	20
Bullock's Brisket, — Know	per set	10
" Tongue fresh, — Ngali	each	45
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	55
" Head, — Ngau Tan	"	60
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	12
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	15
" Feet, — Ngau Kusk	"	18
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yi	"	8
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	9
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb.	18
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	12
" Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	est	6
" Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	31
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	"	25
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	"	25
" Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	"	22
" Brains, — Chu Kwok	"	27
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb.	2
" Fry, — Chu Ohak	"	12
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	3
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each	18
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair	10
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb.	8
" Pork Chop, — Chu Pui Kwat	"	24
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	23
" Leg, — Chu Pe	"	27
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yu	"	24
" Sheep Head and Feet, — Ye	set	30
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	each	65
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	7
" Liver, — Yeung Con	lb.	9
" Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	"	25
" Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	"	18
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	"	23
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chong	"	18

## POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	Ota	30
" Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	lb	30
" Ducks, — Ap	"	24
" Doves, — Pan Kau	"	24
" Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	each	18
" Fowls, Canton, — Kai	per doz	20
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	lb	35
" Geese, — Ngai	"	28
" Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho Yea Ngai	"	30
" Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each	\$800
" Hare, — Shinghai, — Fu Chai	"	65
" Partridge, — Che Khoo	"	65
" Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair	\$1.60
" Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each	34
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	"	28
" Quail, — Um Chun	"	16
" Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	16
" Snipe, — Sa Choy	each	24
" Turkey, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb.	70
" Hen, — Na	"	55
" Wild Ducks, — Shai, — Shang hoi Sai Ap	"	\$1.30
" Teal, — Sai Ap Chai	"	45
" Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang Shing Sai Ap	"	85

## FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	Ota	1
" Bream, — Bin Yu	lb	18
" Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	28
" Carp, — Li Yu	"	8
" Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	24
" Codfish, — Mun Yu	"	24
" Crabs, — Hai	"	17
" Cattle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	1
" Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	4
" Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	"	24
" Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	"	14
" Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	"	10
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	"	18
" Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	18
" Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	30
" Garoupa, — Sak Pan	"	32
" Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	"	56
" Herrings, — Tao Pak	"	16
" Halibut, — Chong Kwan Kup	"	20
" Labrus, — Wong Ka Yu	"	28
" Loach, — Wu Yu	"	18
" Lobsters, — Long Ha	"	28
" Mackerel, — Chi Yu	"	28
" Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	28
" Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	20
" Bysters, — Sang Hoo	"	24
" Barroutfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	20
" Caroh, — Tau Loo	"	18
" Pike, — Pa Paw Poong	"	18
" Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	18
" Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	28
" Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	28
" Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	28
" Cay, — Pai Pa Se	"	18
" Pook Fish, — Sak Ka Kung	"	18
" P. — Chai Yu	"	12

## SEAFOOD.

Salmon, — Ma Yan Y	lb.	32
" Shark, — Sa Yu	"	7
" Skate, — Po Yu	"	8
" Shrimps, — Ha	"	24
" Snappers, — Lap Yu	"	20
" Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	"	20
" Tench, — Wan Yu	"	18
" Turbot, — Cho How Yu	"	22
" Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	"	60
" White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	"	—
FRUITS.		
Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb.	30
" Apples (California), — Kam San Ping Kho	"	15
" (Chaco), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	—
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chai	each	—
" Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	3
" (brides), — Maseo, — San Heung Chiu	"	12
" Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	"	3
" Carambola, — Yeung Tue	"	12
" Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse	each	12
" Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	lb	8
" America, — Kam San Ning Moon	"	—
" Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	—
" Limes, (Saigon), — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	—
" Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Moong	"	—
" Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse	doz	—
" Oranges, (Canton), — San-shing Tim Ching	lb	5
" Sweet	"	—
" Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoot Lay	"	—
" (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	"	12
" Peanuts, — Fa Sang	"	10
" Persimmons Large, — Hung Chie	"	—
" Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law	each	10
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Paw Law	"	8
" Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb	—
" Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"	—
" Pomegranate, — Ohim Lo Yau	each	12
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	"	—
" Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb	15
" Green, — Sang Hlop Tuo	"	—
" Water Melon, — (Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each	—
" (China) Sai Kwa	"	—
" Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb	20
VEGETABLES, &c.		
Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	8
" Chouk	"	15
" Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moan Pin Tau	"	12
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hoi Pin	"	—
" Tse	"	—
" Sprout, — Ah Chai	"	8
" Long, — Tau Kon	"	—
" Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tau	"	—
" Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan	each	6
" Red, — Hung Ker	"	6
" Cabbage, Chinese, com, — Kai Choy	"	12
" Cabbage Red, — Hung Yea Choy	"	—
" Cabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Choy	"	12
" Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kai Shun	lb.	12
" Cauliflower, Large size, — Tai Yeh Chai	each	15
" Medium size, — Cheung Yeh Chai	"	15
" Small size, — Sai Yen Chai	"	12
" Carrots, — Kam Shun	lb.	8
" Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai	"	8
" English, — Yeung Kan Chai	"	8



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914. 5 P.M.

## THE SOTTO JUDGMENT.

(Continued from page 5)

and fully justified the exhaustive and interesting arguments advanced by Counsel on both sides.

The plaintiff is a journalist and the defendants are respectively the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, and the Vice Consul of the United States of America in Hongkong.

In March 1912 the plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned under a warrant of a Police Magistrate of Hongkong on a charge of being a fugitive criminal who had been convicted of the crime of abduction in the Philippine Islands and in the following month the plaintiff was discharged by the Full Court under a writ of habeas corpus.

In November 1912, the plaintiff at the instigation of defendants was again arrested on the same charge of abduction under the warrant of another Police Magistrate.

The plaintiff claims damages for this the equivalent in local currency of £500 under section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act 1879 (31 Charles II c. 2).

The defendants admit the facts whilst denying liability and rely on the following defences.

(1) That the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act are not in force in this Colony.

(2) That the provisions do not apply to extradition proceedings.

(3) That the provisions do not apply to plaintiff's second arrest and imprisonment, and that the discharge under the writ of habeas corpus was not upon the merits but upon technical defects in the proceedings which, they claim, they were entitled to cure and establish a right upon the merits to the plaintiff's extradition.

The last named defence was I think regarded throughout the argument as the paramount one I will deal with it lastly.

The position taken by the defendant is briefly stated as follows—

That the legal effect of either excluding or admitting evidence by the Magistrate is the same and that if evidence has been improperly excluded or admitted the Court had no jurisdiction and any proceedings taken in such a case are nullity, and that such a nullity is no bar to further proceedings for the same offence. That the Full Court found that the Magistrate had let in improperly unauthenticated evidence but that there had been no decision by the Full Court upon the merits of the case which prevented further proceedings and a recommitment on the same charge. They contended that this case was governed by certain authorities of the English Courts.

Before coming to these authorities it is necessary to refer to the judgment of the Full Court or to so much of it as is material to the argument, and this turned upon the finding that the conviction upon which the extradition of the convicted fugitive was demanded was not properly authenticated and therefore was not properly proved. There were other questions as to proof of the order in Council and the position of the Requisitioning Officers which are dealt with in the judgment but are not material on the argument.

After remarking "I do not think that the fact that the Order in Council was not proved would be a ground for the release of the prisoner if the jurisdiction which the Magistrate exercised was in fact existent," the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) said "It was contended that the conviction was not properly authenticated, and therefore was not properly proved. The manner of authentication is sometimes provided for in more elaborate treaties; but where it is not so dealt with, we must have recourse to the Act." "There can be no doubt that this judgment of our

viction of the Court of the Philippines is not authenticated according to our law and the practice incorporated into that law. The record starts with a sealed document, signed by the Governor-General of the Philippines and ends with a sealed certificate of the Chief Justice, but in between are a number of loose sheets which are not certified to, and consequently sheets might have been extracted, and extraneous sheets might have been introduced. It is most important that every sheet should be certified; and I need only refer to the practice in regard to the records which go home to the Privy Council, to emphasize the statement that this is the English law. Possibly when the record came to the Colony all these sheets were joined together at the top, as I believe in the American method, but they are not joined now. The importance of this point is that if the record of the conviction is not properly before the Court, there is no evidence not only of one crime having been committed, but also of the conviction of the Extradition Act having been fulfilled—that the act is criminal by the law of both the requisitioning country and this Colony. This is the cardinal principle of extradition laid down in the introduction to the schedule of the Act, and there can be no question that the onus of proving this is on the Crown. Now it was said in argument and it may well be that the law of abduction in the Philippines is not the same as it is in this Colony. It is common knowledge that the age of the victim varies in almost every country, and it is not possible for the Court to assume anything. On one of the unauthenticated pages of the record the age of the girl abducted is stated to be under 18, and therefore if we can admit the record the point on which we ought to have information is settled. But I am of opinion that the law on the subject of authentication being what it is, and so cardinal a question being dependent upon it, that is in itself sufficient for the prisoner to be discharged."

Stated briefly the effect of the foregoing decision was that owing to the record of conviction not being authenticated according to our law there was no evidence before the Magistrate either of the crime having been committed or that the act is criminal by the law of both countries or of the age of the abducted girl. Now the question then arises in this case covered by the recent decision in *Re v. Governor of Brixton Prison ex parte Stallmann* 1912 5 K.B. 424? In that case a German subject was discharged from custody by the High Court in India on a habeas corpus. That Court decided that there was a prima facie case established against the prisoner, but that, inasmuch as the Magistrate had declined to give him a fair and reasonable opportunity of obtaining his evidence from England in order to present to the Magistrate an answer to the prima facie case against him, the Magistrate's order could not be sustained and they therefore quashed that order and discharged the prisoner. Shortly afterwards the prisoner came to England and was rearrested there "on the identical charge upon the identical evidence" which had been submitted to the Magistrate in Calcutta. It was submitted to the Magistrate on the prisoner's behalf that he could not be again charged as being contrary to section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act 1879. A rule for Habeas Corpus was obtained and was discharged by a Divisional Court. Lord Alverstone C.J. said "The same point was then taken before the Magistrate as has been raised here to-day—namely, that inasmuch as the applicant Stall-

man was discharged from the extradition proceedings in India, he could not be re-arrested in respect of the same charges as that in respect of which he was discharged in India. That argument was based upon the language of section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act, 1879. It is unnecessary, and first impossible, to deal with all the questions that may arise as to what is covered by that section; but it seems to me, having regard to the language of the section, that the Legislature never intended to provide that the Court has not the power to make an order which would lead to a person who has been released on a writ of habeas corpus being subsequently re-committed. In my opinion it was intended by the section to preserve the right of the Court over persons who might be amenable to its jurisdiction, and the section was only intended to repress and stop the imprisonment without justification—which at that time was very common—of a person who had been released on bail. Having regard to the fact that this section imposes a penalty upon any one who procures to be re-imprisoned for the same offence any person who has been delivered by a writ of habeas corpus, and to the fact that the section reserves the right of enabling a person to go to the Court to obtain the re-commitment, by a legal process for good cause, of a person who has been set at large by habeas corpus, it is impossible to suggest that because the applicant was released in India, owing to some error in the procedure, that is a sufficient argument for his release now, when there has been no error in the procedure. After considering the judgment of Mellish, L.J. in *Attorney General of Hongkong v. Kwok-a-Sing* 5 P.C. 170 Lord Alverstone says "The words which Lord Justice Mellish uses, 'so that the return to the second writ of habeas corpus raises for the opinion of the Court the same question with reference to the validity of the grounds of detention as the first,' in my opinion show that he is referring to a decision upon the merits in respect of the matter upon which the person was sought to be arrested. Lord Justice Mellish continued 'In the present case the second warrant is a warrant by which Kwok-a-Sing was committed to take his trial at Hongkong for piracy, just gentlemen, and was, in their opinion, a valid warrant. They think he ought not to have been discharged from his custody under that valid warrant because he had been previously discharged from an unlawful imprisonment. Therefore we have to consider the ground upon which the applicant was sought to be detained. In my opinion this Court has jurisdiction and power to deal with the applicant not withstanding the fact that, owing to an informality in the procedure in India, he could no longer be detained there, and that the objection taken on his behalf is, namely, that there has been a previous decision under which he was liberated when charged with the same offence in India. Is there any answer to these proceedings? The proceedings in India are no bar to subsequent proceedings being taken here."

In my opinion the whole object of the treaty would be defeated if a person charged with an offence but who had not been tried in the strict sense of the word could be allowed to escape being extradited merely because he had been discharged, in a preliminary enquiry, owing to an informality in the procedure, when such preliminary enquiry could not have decided the case finally."

Phillimore J. said "In my opinion the fact the applicant was discharged in India is not because he could not be committed for trial, for the crime alleged against him or because it was not

an extraditable crime but because full opportunity of calling evidence in defence had not been given to him when before the Magistrate in India. It cannot be a reason why he should not be re-arrested upon the same charge and committed for extradition after a full investigation."

Kwok-a-Sing's case was fully considered in the judgments in Stallmann's case in so far as it has any bearing on this case. Kwok-a-Sing a Chinese subject had been committed to prison for extradition to China for murder committed on the high seas and had been discharged by the Chief Justice of Hongkong upon a writ of habeas corpus. He was subsequently arrested and charged with piracy just gentlemen which was committed on the same occasion as the murder. A second writ of habeas corpus was issued and the Chief Justice of Hongkong ordered that Kwok-a-Sing should be discharged on the ground that the second arrest was a violation of section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Privy Council reversed the decision of the Chief Justice as to the second writ of habeas corpus. No point however strictly analogous to the point either in this case or in Stallmann's case was before the Privy Council in that case, but I have referred to it on general principles and as it was dealt with fully in Lord Alverstone's judgment in Stallmann's case.

Now as regards the analogy between this case and Stallmann's case the legal effect of refusing an opportunity to give evidence legally admissible as in Stallmann's case, and of improperly admitting evidence not legally admissible as in this case, is the same. They both go to the root of the Magistrate's jurisdiction and the question I have to consider is whether there was in this case "an error in the procedure" which placed the prisoner outside the jurisdiction of the Magistrate and whether there has been a decision of the Full Court "on the merits" within the meaning of Stallmann's case. Now the decision of the Full Court rested upon the fact that owing to the record not being properly authenticated there was (inter alia) no evidence of the crime having been committed or of the age of the abducted girl. The Chief Justice said "on one of the unauthenticated pages of the record the age of the girl abducted is stated to be under 18 and therefore if we can admit the record the point on which we ought to have information is settled." That is assuming the record to have been authenticated as required by the Court there would have been the necessary evidence as to the commission of the offence and also of the age of the abducted girl. In the face of this language I do not think it can be contended there was a decision on the merits. A cure of the defective record would supply the necessary evidence upon which the recommitment could be effected and I think the principle underlying Lord Alverstone's language is applicable. "In my opinion the whole object of the treaty would be defeated if a person charged with an offence but who had not been tried in the strict sense of the word could be allowed to escape being extradited merely because he had been discharged in a preliminary enquiry owing to an informality in the procedure."

I am of opinion that there is a clear analogy between this case and Stallmann's and I think this case is governed by it. I desire, however, to deal with the general question as to how far proceedings before a Magistrate are a bar to subsequent proceedings on the same charge in relation to the plea of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict, and to the further question whether the law in this respect is distinguishable in indictable offences and in extradition cases.

These pleas are fully dealt with in Chitty's Criminal Law which was referred to by Avory J. in the very recent case of *R. v. Marsham Ex parte Petwick Laurence* 1912 2 K.B. 382. In that case the applicant was convicted summarily by a Metropolitan Magistrate of assaulting a police constable but by inadvertence it appeared that the constable who assaulted gave his evidence without being sworn. Upon the attention of the Magistrate being called to the irregularity he re-heard the case the same day, all the evidence being taken on oath and the Magistrate again convicted the applicant. It was contended that the second conviction was bad in that the applicant at the time of the conviction had been put in peril in respect of the same offence. The Court held that the applicant had not legally been convicted on the first hearing and had therefore not been in peril at the time of the second hearing and the second conviction was therefore good. Avory J. said "It is clear that in order to plead such a plea 'effectually either a plea of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict it must appear that the defendant has been legally convicted or legally acquitted and it laid down in Chitty on Criminal Law p. 454 the point in discussion always is whether in fact the defendant could have taken a fatal exception to the former indictment for if he could no acquittal will avail him.' It is also laid down by the same authority at p. 458 that 'if a judgment in favour of a prisoner be reversed he may be arraigned and tried de novo'." It also laid down in the same volume at p. 463 that the plea autrefois convict "will be of no avail when the first indictment was invalid; and when on that account no judgment could have been given because the life of the defendant was never before in jeopardy."

In *R. v. Carden* 5 Q.B.D. at p. 6 Cockburn C.J. said "The plea autrefois convict is a plea brought before a person is brought with a view to his being committed for trial or held to bail to determine on hearing the evidence for the prosecution and that of the defence, if there be any, whether the case is one in which the accused ought to be put upon his trial. It is no part of his province to try the case." Numerous cases were cited in argument and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail which show that a defective indictment is no bar to a subsequent indictment being preferred (*R. v. Richmond* 1 O. & K. 240) and a plea of autrefois acquit is no answer (*R. v. Coogan* 1 Leach 448) nor is a plea of autrefois convict where a conviction has been quashed because the indictment was bad the prisoner never having been in jeopardy (*R. v. Bowman* O. & P. 337). It is clear therefore that a discharge by the Magistrate on an indictment offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 is no bar to a subsequent charge being made that a plea of autrefois acquit can only stand in magisterial proceedings when the Magistrate has the jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. It has been repeatedly laid down that after a hearing and acquittal upon the merits by a Court of competent jurisdiction the defendant cannot again be tried on the same charge. *Wemyss v. Hopkins* 10 Q. B. 378).

But then it was argued by the learned Counsel for the plaintiff that there is material distinction in the powers possessed by a Magistrate when investigating an indictable offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and holding an extradition enquiry under section 9 and 10 of the Extradition Act 1870, and that the Magistrate having an absolute power to discharge under section 10 of the Act a plea of autrefois acquit would be good on

second charge in extradition proceedings. Before dealing further with this argument I refer to Piggott on Extradition, the accuracy of which was challenged by the learned Counsel. He says at p. 78. "The effect of a 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act is practically the same as that of a plea of autrefois acquit. In an ordinary case of a crime committed in England, the prisoner is not acquitted when he is discharged by the magistrate on the ground that the evidence is insufficient for committal. And so in extradition proceedings, the finding is either that there is no evidence to justify the issue of the warrant of detention in the first instance, or, on hearing of the case, that there is no evidence to warrant his being committed for surrender. This could not preclude fresh evidence being produced, and another warrant being issued. The nature of the application for extradition does not touch the question of guilt, the English Courts not being concerned with it; and it is only when that question is in issue that the plea of autrefois acquit is available." This is a definite statement of the law on the subject which is entirely at variance with the plaintiff's contention and Sir Francis Piggott in *Wong Ka Cheong's* case 1 H.K.L.R. at p. 22 in reference to section 10 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889 which is taken from section 10 of the Extradition Act of 1870 said "section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance must clearly be read subject to section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance of 1890."

The defendants further relied on certain cases decided in the Canadian and the United States Courts which go far to confirm the statement laid down in Piggott on Extradition to which I have referred, and the decisions of these Courts are always now accorded the full respect and attention of the English Court. In *Re Harsha-American and English* cases vol. 8, p. 446 is a Canadian extradition case, and decided that where a person arrested in extradition proceedings for forgery is released on habeas corpus on the ground that there is no proper evidence showing the commission of the alleged offence or identifying the alleged forged document, he may be re-arrested in subsequent extradition proceedings for the same offence, upon the discovery of further and new evidence to supply any deficiencies, and the judge (Boyd C.), laid down that as a rule in all offences if the Magistrate thought the first evidence laid before him insufficient and dismissed the accused that would be no bar to his taking up the matter de novo upon better evidence is applicable similarly in extradition proceedings. If however the decision upon the habeas corpus is on the merits in the sense that no offence has been committed the discharge is final.

In *Re Kelly*, Federal Reporter vol. 26 p. 652, is an American extradition case (State of Minnesota, it decided where a party accused of crime has been arrested, had an examination before a commissioner duly appointed, and been discharged by order of the executive on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to justify his extradition for the crime charged, he may be again arrested for the same offence and compelled to submit to a second examination without the issuance of a second mandate by the executive.

The language adopted by the Court is entirely germane to this case "it is conceded law that where one is arrested for a local offence and a preliminary examination fails for any reason, such as a defect in the jurisdiction of the examining Magistrate, lack of evidence, informality of papers, that is no bar to a second proceeding. We all know how often in the administration of justice it

happens that a preliminary examination fails. The testimony first presented is insufficient; the officer is found not to have jurisdiction; the complaint is technically defective and the proceedings fail. It would be an outrage upon justice if for any such reason as that there could be no further prosecution of one charged with crime and equally in extradition cases, a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty."

And again in *re White* 45 Federal Reporter 337, another American case, the Court said. "If however the person arrested is released upon habeas corpus upon the ground of informality or mistakes in the proceedings or upon some ground which does not decide the question whether upon the real facts the one arrested should be extradited for trial, such release not being upon the merits should not be a bar to an arrest upon perfect trial paper or proceedings."

In *Reg. v. Maurer* 10 Q.B.D. 518, an extradition case, Field J. says "The statute says that the magistrate shall have the same jurisdiction as nearly as possible as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence in England. So long as the magistrate keeps within his jurisdiction we have no power to interfere with his decision. It is only when there is no jurisdiction, as when there is no evidence before the magistrate that we can interfere"; and Mathew J. said an application for habeas corpus can only succeed when "the magistrate has exceeded his jurisdiction." I refer to these rulings as the Full Court interfered in this case as the Magistrate exceeded his jurisdiction.

Again on the question of jurisdiction Martin S. said in *Ex parte Hugel* 28 L.T. 41 "The question is, was this proceeding within the jurisdiction of Sir Thomas Henry. I don't say if there had been no evidence before him or he had acted contrary to law we would not have discharged the prisoner but it appears all the proceedings have been properly taken."

Well now as to the distinction alleged by Mr. Slade in the position of a Magistrate holding an extradition enquiry and an enquiry into an indictable offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890. It was argued that these words in section 76 "be discharged as to the information then under enquiry" were inserted to preserve any future proceedings whereas the "discharge" contemplated in section 10 of the Act is an absolute discharge and not only from the information then under enquiry. Now section 9 of the Act directs that "the Police Magistrate shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers as near as may be as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in England." Section 10 provides for the committal of discharge of the fugitive criminal. The powers of a Magistrate under these sections are fully dealt with in the notes in Biron and Chalmers and in Clarke on Extradition. (Mr. Biron is now himself a Police Magistrate.) Biron says "except for the limitation as near as may be the Magistrate has exactly the same powers as if he were hearing an indictable offence. That limitation means as near as may be consistent with the Extradition Act, 1870."

Apart from any limitation of the Magistrate's powers and jurisdiction express or implied in the Extradition Acts the duty of a Magistrate is identical with that of a Magistrate sitting under the Indictable Offences Act i.e. to consider whether there is a prima facie case against the accused of the crime of which he is accused according to English law and if so to commit him."

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He then proceeds to set out section 25 of the Indictable Offences Act which is section 76 of our Ordinance. Now I have already dealt with the position of a prisoner in an indictable offence in relation to a plea of autrefois acquit and the Magistrate in extradition "having the same jurisdiction and powers" place in my opinion the two enquiries in the same category, and there is no authority to govern me in deciding that a plea of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict is available on a second charge in an extradition enquiry and notes in an enquiry for an indictable offence.

The conditions of extradition are set out by Lord Russell of Killowen O. J. in *Antonia's case* 1893 I. Q. B. 513, and it was urged that certain of these conditions are within the province of the Magistrate to decide finally the power of releasing at all is ousted which is not in the case of an indictable offence.

I confess that this contention appeared to me to be shallow. As a fact Lord Russell dealt in detail with the same point before the Magistrate and concluded by saying: "We are not a Court of Appeal on questions of fact from the learned Chief Magistrate. We have only to see that he had such evidence before him as gave him authority and jurisdiction to commit."

As to *Rex v. Miles* 24 Q. B. D. 423 the dicta of Hawkins J. had relation to summary conviction or dismissal "where a criminal charge has been adjudicated upon by a Court having jurisdiction to hear and determine it" and has not I think any direct bearing on this case.

Then to summarise the position I have already expressed the opinion that there has been no decision by the Full Court on the merits within the principles laid down in *Stallmann's case* and after a full consideration of the various authorities cited I am also of opinion on the general question what the principle underlying a plea of autrefois acquit in common both to enquiries in indictable offences and in extradition cases and that the decision of the Full Court did not preclude fresh evidence being produced and another warrant being issued. That in the circumstances of such a case a plea of autrefois acquit would not lie and that section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act does not apply to the second arrest and imprisonment in respect of which the action is brought. This involves the dismissal of the action and it becomes unnecessary for me to deal with the other points.

I may however very briefly express the view which I take on the other issues as to the construction of the section I respectfully agree with the view expressed by Phillimore L. J. in the reasons which appear fully in the Law Journal report (notwithstanding the qualified language of Mellish L. J. as to the possibly more general construction to be placed on it) that the words "shall at any time hereafter be again imprisoned or committed for the same offence by any person or persons whatsoever other than by the legal order and process of such Court wherein he or they shall be bound by recognisance to appear" should be construed as relating to persons upon bail or upon their recognisances to appear. Lord Alverstone on this point said: "In my opinion it was intended by the section to preserve the right of the Court over persons who might be amenable to its jurisdiction and the section was only intended to repress and stop the imprisonment without justification which at that time was very common of a person who had been released on bail."

A consideration of the Act as a whole I think confirms this view. Section 6 should be read together with section 3 in relation to bail and the former section as Phillimore L. J. points out was "as it expressly provides 'directed against reiterated commitments for the same offence.' It was accordingly intended by that section to provide 'that as long as a person who had been released upon a writ of habeas corpus had done nothing to forfeit his recognisance or to show cause why his bail should be estranged he should not be re-committed on the same charge power being given to the Court before which

"he was bound by the recognisance to appear to determine if the Court thought fit that these circumstances upon which he ought to be re-committed to be taken notwithstanding that he had been released upon bail or recognisance."

Blackstone vol. III. p. 145 after referring briefly to the detail of the Act says "This is the substance of that great and important statute which extends (we may observe) only to the case of commitments for such criminal charges as can produce no inconvenience to public justice by a temporary enlargement of the prisoner; all other cases of unjust imprisonment being left to the habeas corpus at common law." The words "temporary enlargement" presumably mean bail. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the words in section 6 "shall be bound by recognisance to appear" were inserted to meet the special class of persons dealt with in section 3 and that section 6 is otherwise general and is directed to the relief of all persons imprisoned (section 2) and that the Act generally having reference to all persons who are in prison for criminal offences and having a special remedy provided for such of those persons as are properly bailable, and that the section provides a penalty for the re-arrest of any person who has been liberated on Habeas Corpus but makes a special exception in favour of the Courts to which the bailed prisoner is bound to surrender. There was no direct decision on the point in *Stallmann's case* or I believe in any other case and whilst I think a proper construction of the section is found in the language of Phillimore L. J. and in the position as distinguished from the doubtful language of Mellish L. J. I prefer to base my judgment on the other branch of the case on which I have arrived at a decided opinion.

As to the applicability of the Habeas Corpus Act to extradition proceedings this point was taken by the Law Officers in *Stallmann's case* that section 6 of the Act does not apply to extradition proceedings, but it was apparently not dealt with or referred to in the judgments, and in *Kwok-a-Sing's case* it was never raised at all when most distinguished Counsel appeared. There is abundant reason therefore under the circumstances when the case is decided upon other clear issues for this Court not being called upon to give a definite ruling on this point of great importance. In *Hertha's case*, however, a decision of a Divisional Court in Canada it was held following a decision of a Victoria Court that the Act does not apply to extradition proceedings. This view was taken as the preamble of the Act shows that it is framed for the King's subjects who are in custody and that the offences mentioned in section 6 must be limited to offences triable and determinable in a British Court which is clearly not the case in extradition proceedings.

In *Cobbett v. Sloyman* 4 Ex. Rep. 747 it was held that a commission of rebellion is not within the Habeas Corpus Act not being a criminal matter and the statute applying to misdemeanors. That case turned on the construction of section 9 of the Act and not of section 6 but Parke B. said "I have no doubt that the Act does not apply to any case where the party is in custody for an offence for which he is not by trial amenable to law." The plaintiff's counsel contended that the words over the case of a man in prison here for an offence committed anywhere but I think the words "trial by law" were clearly intended to indicate triability within the jurisdiction of the Sovereign. He further relied on the general words to which I have referred at the beginning of section 2 of the Act "relief of all persons imprisoned for a criminal or supposed criminal matter" and on the fact that extradition is a criminal matter (*Ex parte Alice Woodhall* 20 Q. B. D. 832).

Whilst refraining for the reasons which I have indicated from giving any direct decision on the point I incline to the opinion that the decision of the Canadian Courts is right and the more so having regard to the view I take on the construction of the section in relation to an

offender on bail and it is at least doubtful if there is power to grant bail in extradition cases (*Piggott on Extradition*, page 98 and *Brown* page 51).

The position I have adopted in the latter point applies with greater force on the further contention that the Habeas Corpus Act is not in force in the Colony. By Ordinance 3 of 1873 such of the laws of England as existed when the Colony obtained local legislative power were brought into force in the Colony except in far as they "were inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants." It fails to see why the Act in force in England is inapplicable here and if this ancient bulwark of liberty is regarded as of sufficient weight to remain on the statute book of English law should pause long before holding that the conditions of this Colony are such as to prevent its operation in the interest of the individual here.

The action is dismissed with costs.

#### To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the *S.S. Solvay* and the *S.S. Prinsessen* are reminded that goods undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

**Hongkong Christian Union.**  
The Rev. H. R. Wells will conduct the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at St. Paul's College on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

#### The Cathedral.

The collections on Sunday at St. John's Cathedral will be for the Church Missionary Association. The preacher in the morning will be the Venerable the Archbishop of Hongkong; in the evening the Lord Bishop of Victoria.

#### The Imperator.

The colossal steamer *Imperator*, belonging to the Hamburg American Line, has been docked at Seletin to undergo important alterations to both hull and machinery. Her next voyage has been fixed for March 11. Meanwhile damages are being claimed from the builders, the Vulcan Company.

#### SIR J. FORBES-ROBERTSON.

##### An American Compliment.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has received a letter in the form of a round robin signed by most of the actors and actresses of New York, requesting him to give a special matinee of *Hamlet* for them, and saying that it "would be a lasting and delightful memory of having seen the greatest *Hamlet* of his time."

##### Rat Holds Up Seven Trains.

Three express trains and four fast (night) trains on an American railway were recently held up for thirty minutes by a rat. The rat had taken off the insulation of a signal wire, causing a grounding of the wire, and thereby putting the entire signal system out of commission. The driver of an express train discovered the trouble when a signal gave him a clear track although he knew a train was only a short distance ahead. He stopped his train, and then the other signals started to set queerly, save the *Sun*. An employee traced the wires to the station, and after the platform had been torn up he discovered the damaged wire and evidence of the rat's work.

##### Crocodile Tears.

Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution at the instigation of the National Peace Council, deploring the increasing cost of armaments by all the nations of the world. The mover of the resolution, Mr. E. A. Davis, said it was a disgrace to civilization, Christianity, and humanity that this mad competition should be allowed to continue.

#### LIBEL ON A SOLICITOR

Strange Allegations Against former Straits Magistrate.

Damages amounting to £100, with costs, were awarded to an East Grinstead solicitor on Dec. 10, in a libel action of an unusual character.

Mr. Charles Glavin de Rougemont, now practising in that town, and formerly a magistrate in the Straits Settlements, brought an action against Mr. Arthur S. Gurney, the owner of Felbridge Park and other property near East Grinstead. Mr. Gurney admitted writing the alleged libel, but denied that the words bore a defamatory meaning.

He did not appear by counsel, and Mr. Pollock, K.C., for Mr. de Rougemont, mentioned to the Judge that the previous day an application was made to postpone the trial on the ground that Mr. Gurney was suffering from mental depression, but that Mr. Justice Coleridge had refused the postponement.

"Mr. de Rougemont," Mr. Pollock said, "completes of an insidious libel published in connection with his profession as a solicitor. He was consulted by a lady whom I will call 'Mrs. A.' and her daughter, as Mr. Gurney had caused them considerable annoyance by writing letters to the daughter. 'Miss A.' paying addresses to her, and presuming to say that he was engaged to be married to her. There was no justification for this conduct, and 'Mr. A.' and his daughter resented it. 'Mrs. A.' and 'Miss A.' had no wish for Mr. Gurney's acquaintance, and they asked Mr. de Rougemont to take steps to end the annoyance."

##### Not a Married Man.

He therefore wrote to Mr. Gurney and his solicitors, Messrs. Hasties, replied.

Our client tells us that he is desirous of marrying 'Miss A.' and does not at all understand why his letters should be treated in the way they have. Your suggestion that he is a married man is quite without foundation. He tells us he is a widower. If 'Miss A.' does not wish to receive Mr. Gurney's addresses, he instructs us to say that he does not propose to press them further.

"This letter," Mr. Pollock continued, "was on February 25, but in spite of that, on May 15 Mr. Gurney again wrote to 'Miss A.' and the letter was taken to Mr. de Rougemont. He asked Mr. Gurney's solicitors for an undertaking that he would not molest 'Miss A.' and then Mr. Gurney then wrote to 'Miss A.' the letter of which Mr. de Rougemont complained. In it he said:—

"Dear 'Miss A.'—I must apologise for once more writing to you, but I considered that I was justified in doing so, as Mr. de Rougemont held us out in East Grinstead as engaged to be married, and Mr. Probyn Williams, of Messrs. Hasties, distinctly stated last February that you were willing to marry me, but that I had better not write to you personally at present."

Mr. de Rougemont in the witness-box, said that both he and Mr. Gurney were members of the Ashdown Forest Golf and Cricket Clubs. Mr. Gurney lived the life of a country gentleman. "It is absolutely untrue," Mr. de Rougemont stated, "that I ever held out in East Grinstead that Mr. Gurney and 'Miss A.' were engaged. Their acquaintance was of the slightest."

The jury awarded damages to Mr. de Rougemont as above stated, and judgment with costs was entered accordingly.

##### New Dredger.

Messrs. Wm. Simon and Company, Limited, of Rangoon, who, it will be remembered, recently obtained an order from the Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Company for a powerful bucket dredger, have just arranged with the Olanderang Company to build a somewhat similar dredger for them.

##### Coloured Seamen.

A Government inquiry is being held at Marseilles, at the instigation of the Syndicate des Inscriptions Maritimes, with reference to the employment of coloured seamen on French merchant vessels, it being alleged that false certificates as to nationality are frequently granted.

#### DREADNOT HT CIRCLES GL JEE.

Triumphant Close to a Record Voyage.

Forty thousand miles were covered in a single voyage when the battleship *New Zealand* arrived at Plymouth recently. This is easily a record, but is a minor one in the list of achievements of the first Dreadnought to circumnavigate the globe.

In course of her world's tour the *New Zealand* has crossed the Equator four times, while during her triumphant progress in Australasian waters—her very own in the special sense that she was the gift of the Dominion whose name she bears—she was visited by 750,000 people.

No maidentrip was ever devised to approach the magnificence and stateliness associated with the itinerary of the *New Zealand*, whose "showing the flag" has been a performance with a new and deeper significance. In herself she embodies the spirit of Empire, and as such her arrival at British ports in three continents has stimulated patriotic sentiments and occasioned demonstrations of loyalty and enthusiasm unparalleled. The officers and crew have been feted everywhere, the ten months having been almost entirely absorbed in pageant-like ceremonial and lavish hospitality.

##### Royal Interest.

Captain Lionel Halsey commissioned the *New Zealand* at Portsmouth in February, and after a royal visit and inspection, associated with several interesting presentations to the ship, she sailed on February 6. According to her timetable the *New Zealand* should have reached England again last month, but an unanticipated visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the non-appearance of a collier, weather-bound, caused it to be extended.

This latter fact compelled the battleship to rely on her oil fuel for the last run across the Atlantic, and in this respect, as in all others, the *New Zealand* has behaved splendidly.

It is of interest to recall the full itinerary of the record voyage.

On the outward journey the following places were touched:—St. Vincent (Cap. Verde Islands), Ascension, St. Helena, Simon's Bay, and Hobart, (Tasmania). The *New Zealand* arrived at Wellington early in April, and remained in New Zealand waters until the end of June. The longest stays were made at the principal ports, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Auckland; but a large number of smaller places were visited, so that many of the "owners" as possible might have the opportunity of inspecting the vessel built with their contributions.

##### Extended Itinerary.

Coal and provisions were taken on board at Auckland, and the homeward journey included calls at the Fiji Islands, Honolulu, Vancouver, B.C., Panama, Callao (Peru), Valparaiso (Chile), Montevideo (Uruguay), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and most of the principal ports in the West Indies, then Bermuda, and finally Halifax.

A week was spent in Halifax the *New Zealand* leaving on November 30.

When the battleship was building, the intention was that she should become the flagship of the British squadron on the China Station, but in response to the appeal of the Admiralty the Government of the Dominion consented to her being stationed wherever her services would be most effective. It has now been decided that she shall join the First Battle Cruiser Squadron attached to the Home Fleet.

##### Obituary.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Joseph H. Donnogh, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital early this morning, at the age of 68 years. Deceased had been sick since June last, and for many years was a resident of Shanghai.

#### SHORT SERMON.

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the King, behold, there came wise men from from the East to Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is He that is born King of the Jews?'—Matt. ii. 1, 2.

"Where is He?" The uncomfortable question! Just the question that it was so strangers do not know what they are asking. They have no sense of the situation, which is rather anxious and strained at this moment. It needs very discreet handling. Only a verred diplomatist, with the political and social threads in his hands, could fitly and adequately intervene at this particular crisis in Jewish national affairs.

Where Angels Fear to Tread. Yet these outsiders, with no knowledge of experience to guide them, come blundering in where angels might fear to tread. They have the perverse ingenuity of terrible children who are sure to say the wrong thing, and to ask the impossible question at the worst conceivable moment. Their simplicity is "their most unhappy gift, for it encourages them to probe what tact would veil, and to run silly risks of which they are not even aware. So dangerous is the open mind of a child!

And these old men from after, for all their wisdom about the stars, are more babies in the practicable business of local politics. For consider how things stood. How perilously poised, and in what delicate suspense! The Jews looked for a king; and their prophetic revelation made that demand inevitable. And this demand has actually been supplied since the great were of deliverance.

A King Outside the Covenant. They had had a king, a priest-king, a Royal high priesthood, just as some of the *Psalmists* required. It had been given them, no doubt, through a family, and a tribe outside the covenanted blood. Not through Judah and David, but through the Asmonian family, of another tribe altogether, had the thing been achieved. This, of course, was irregular. But from Greece and from great Rome itself. If they were not of David's lineage, they had played gallantly and manfully David's part.

Some of Herod's Acts.

And now the utmost remains of this glory as it flickered out into extinction had been transferred, by a subtle bit of policy, to this stranger Herod, an Edomite who had married into the Asmonian stock, and had brought over to himself, to justify his kingship, such honor as yet lingered over the memories of heroic Maccabees. True he had in agonies of suspicion, done to death the beautiful Maccabean princes whom he had passionately loved, and whose fair faces still haunted him as he roamed through his empty palaces calling out the name of lost Mariamne. True he had, again in mad jealousy and fear, got his rough guards to drown in the swimming bath at Jericho the glorious youth Aristobulus, who gathered up into himself the traditional beauty and fascination of his race, and became dangerous through the rarity of his gifts. True, too, that his own other two sons were to perish in the very year of which our text speaks under the same fear, the last of the Royal breed. So he had swept the board clear of all who could perpetuate the popular and heroic kingdom. In order to protect himself he had been compelled to deprive himself of that which alone justified him in his authority and brought him popular acceptance. Yet there he was on the throne. Legally, technically his claim might be invalid; but practically, popularly it was strong enough. He stood well with the princes of the Empire. He built superbly, and brought glory and honor to Temple and town at Jerusalem. He was in position, in possession. The anxiety was that was old, that he was dying. Diseases were overmastering him. A deep melancholy was engulfing him. The end drew on apace. He was frantically seeking for relief, for ease, for health. What would follow when he was gone? At least, he was in power now. The equivoque of "forces" could be so manipulated as to retain him where he was.

#### COMEDY OF ARMS PROCLAMATION.

Luggage of Passengers Searched.

The Government's order directing the luggage of all passengers arriving at Irish ports to be searched for arms came into force on December 10.

A small army of Customs officers was engaged on the task. Passengers were astonished to find themselves treated as if they were landing in a foreign country. In most cases they expressed their amusement at the comedy, but some of them were considerably irritated by the delay.

Customs officers opened the trunks of all people arriving from Glasgow, Ardrossan, Fleetwood, Heysham, Liverpool, and other ports. Passengers were unaware of the order, and were amazed at having to submit their luggage to examination as if they had landed in a foreign country.

The search was more exhaustive than if they had come from abroad, the officers turning out the contents to the bottom. Many passengers resented the interference of the Customs, but had to submit. Others were highly amused, and some women were frightened.

Nothing in the way of arms and ammunition was found, but the search will be continued daily until further orders.

##### Passengers' Comments.

The majority of the passengers whose belongings were searched took it with good grace, states the Press Association's correspondent.

A Scotswoman who arrived from Glasgow said the only thing she feared was that she might lose her train to Dublin. A young North of Ireland man remarked, "They should have done it a year ago."

When the Fleetwood steamer arrived great activity prevailed among the Customs officials, who were assisted by a few harbour police and Royal Irish Constabulary detectives. A middle-aged Australian woman, whose portmanteaux were opened in the full glare of a photographer's flashlight and before scores of spectators, laughingly said she did not mind much. Another Australian woman told the officials, "You can search my luggage for guns, but I have none." After this the officials did not search.

On the Heysham steamer's arrival the Customs officers proceeded on board and opened a large quantity of luggage on the deck before the passengers were allowed to land. Captain A. H. Stewart, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, who was travelling from Bordon to Derry, and who had to catch a train at eight o'clock, had his luggage opened at 7.40. It was discovered that he had several packets of Eley's 12-bore sporting cartridges in his portmanteau. Despite the unbroken label on the packets the officials insisted on opening one, but did not open the remainder, and Captain Stewart was allowed to proceed with his property.

The captain's only comment was, "Well, you've made me miss my train."

The Customs officials also boarded the Liverpool steamer and opened a large quantity of passengers' luggage and cases.

##### Rest A Curative Agent.

The value of rest in the medical management of acute inflammatory and infectious diseases is not fully appreciated. Its effect on the circulation is significant. The average daily output of energy by the heart is 100,000 foot pounds. By simple rest in bed it is possible to save the heart a daily expenditure of 50,000 foot pounds of energy. The factor—the heart beats, the less time it has for rest; so that decreasing the pulse-rate saves the heart, says the *Family Doctor*. Again, in the recumbent position this organ is saved the labour of elevating that part of the blood which goes to part above its own level. Rest of the voluntary muscles is still more important. An immense amount of energy is involved in muscle movement, it is conserved by rest in bed.



## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	Highest price during the year 1913.	Lowest price during the year 1913.	Highest price during the week ending January 9, 1914.	Lowest price during the week ending January 9, 1914.
<b>Banks.</b>				
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp'n.	\$835	\$790	\$795	\$790
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	Tls. 137 1/2	Tls. 131	Tls. 133 1/2	Tls. 133
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$845	\$784	\$815	\$805
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$200	\$185	\$192 1/2	\$192 1/2
Yangtze Ins. Association Co., Ltd.				
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$161 1/2	\$146	\$161	\$159 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$385	\$354	\$380	\$380
<b>Shipping.</b>				
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$11 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$11.10	\$10
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$42	\$30	\$30	\$29
Hongkong, C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$29 1/2	\$27	\$29 1/2	\$29 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$99	\$75	\$79	\$79
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$118	\$98 1/2	\$98 1/2	\$95 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$58	\$52 1/2	\$56	\$55
<b>Refineries.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$112	\$102 1/2	\$104	\$94
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$40	\$30	\$30	\$30
<b>Mining.</b>				
Kailan Mining Administration	37/-	30/-	40/-	37/-
Raub Austral. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2	\$3	\$3.10	\$3
Trench Mines Ltd.	86/-	38/-	37 1/2	33 1/2
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>				
Hongkong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$99	\$74	\$89	\$88 1/2
H'kong and W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$90	\$56	\$75 1/2	\$74
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 72	Tls. 51	\$57 1/2	\$55
S'hai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	Tls. 113 1/2	Tls. 103	\$109	\$109
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>				
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$125	\$112	\$122 1/2	\$122 1/2
Do (New)	\$7 1/2	\$73	\$92	\$92
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	\$118	\$101	\$111 1/2	\$114
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$94 1/2	\$8	\$94 1/2	\$94 1/2
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$45	\$33	\$45	\$45
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$74 1/2	\$54 1/2	\$67 1/2	\$67
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>				
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 148 1/2	Tls. 120	Tls. 134	Tls. 131
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$10 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$8	\$7 1/2
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2	Tls. 12 1/2	Tls. 12 1/2	Tls. 12 1/2
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 112	Tls. 93	Tls. 105	Tls. 104
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 136	Tls. 104	Tls. 124	Tls. 122
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 1/2	\$9	\$10	\$10
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$2.80	\$4 1/2	\$4 1/2
Cina Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$9 1/2	\$8 1/2	\$9	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$29	\$21 1/2	\$30	\$29
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$7.80	\$4.10	\$6.70	\$6 1/2
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$49	\$26	\$49	\$48 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$200	\$15	\$186	\$186
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$25 1/2	\$19	\$22 1/2	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$9 1/2	\$4 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2
Langkats	Tls. 75	Tls. 10	Tls. 3 1/2	Tls. 30
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$11 1/2	\$9	\$10 1/2	\$10 1/2
Do (New)	\$1.00	90 cts.	93 cts.	93 cts.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$4 1/2	\$4.60
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 1/2	\$13 1/2	\$17 1/2	\$17 1/2
Watson A. S. and Company, Ltd.	\$89 1/2	\$64	\$8	\$8
William Powell, Limited.	\$11	\$9	\$9 1/2	\$9 1/2

## Public Companies

## NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves as General Merchants, Commission & Shipping Agents.

**A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA (LTD.)**  
York Building, Top Floor.  
Hongkong 1st Jan., 1914.

## Notices.

## STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## SETTLING DAYS 1914.

Friday, 23rd January  
Thursday, 26th February  
Thursday, 26th March  
Tuesday, 28th April  
Thursday, 28th May  
Thursday, 25th June  
Tuesday, 28th July  
Thursday, 27th August  
Thursday, 28th September  
Thursday, 29th October  
Thursday, 26th November  
Wednesday, 23rd December

By Order of the Committee  
**W. G. WORCESTER**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1914. [1127]

## Notices

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

**MR. LI HON FAN**, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons and customers that we have opened

**A New SILK STORE**  
In the most up-to-date style and fashion at the largest and

**Commodious Premises No. 38 & 40**  
**Queen's Road Central,**  
lately occupied by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome and gorgeous stock of

**Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware**  
of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and attractive designs and patterns.

The stock includes a choice selection of

**Turkish, Persian & India Silk**  
**Carpets & Wollen Rugs**

at a most elegant and pattern.

Prices specially reduced for summer.

At the Cheong Cheong Store in the Colony.

An early visit earnestly solicited.

**D. CHILLARAM**  
Luglong, 26th July, 1913.

## Notices

## NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day been appointed Sole Representatives for the **DERHAM LUMBER CO.** of the Philippine Islands, and are prepared to quote prices on all grades of Philippine Lumber.

**N. S. MOSES & CO.**  
14, Des Voeux Road Central

## MAN LOONG.

**FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.**  
Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 127 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of Soy. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL'S PILLS**

A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System, and for all the ailments of the female system, such as Pains, Headaches, Indigestion, etc.

It is a most powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Druggists.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL'S PILLS**

## Banks

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York  
London Office: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C. 4

## BRANCHES

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: \$10,000,000  
Reserve Fund: \$1,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANKS CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 18,530,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Los Angeles.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Los Angeles.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

**EISHI ONO,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913. [118]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital: £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund: £1,700,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

**A. S. HEWETT,**  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [122]

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

(Capital Paid up: £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of **TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY &c.**

Undertaken and Executed.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [32]

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.**

**FIVE TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
5.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 10 Min.  
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

**NIGHT CASES.**

8.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.  
9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

**SUNDAYS.**

8.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

**NIGHT CASES ON WEEK DAYS.**

8.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.  
9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 10 Min.  
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

**SATURDAYS.**

Extra Cars at 10.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.

**SPRING CARS.**

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexander Building,  
Des Voeux Road.

## Banks

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling: \$15,000,000 at 2/-

Silver: \$17,450,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

Hen. Mr. D. Landale, Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq., E. Goetz, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shollim, H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London, Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK**

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**

Capital Fully Paid-up: Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office:—Shanghai.

Board of Directors:—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

**R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [12]

**THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Authorized Capital: £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid Up " 582,500

Reserved Fund " 415,000

**BANKERS:**

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

**A. R. LINTON,**  
Manager.

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE**

Cannot be beaten, if Equalled.

For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Meats, Fish, Wines & Liquors.

## Exchange

Selling:	Buying:
T/T Demand: 1/11 1/8	T/T Marks: 197 1/2
30 d/s: 1/11 3/16	T/T France: 243 1/2
60 d/s: 1/11 1/4	On Haiphong: 1 % pm
4 m/s: 1/11 3/8	On Saigon: 3/4 % pm
T/T Shanghai: 73 7/8	On Bangkok: 80
T/T Singapore: 82 3/8	Buying:
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai: 74 3/4	4 m/s L/C: 1/11 5/8
T/T Japan: 94 1/2	4 m/s D/B: 1/11 3/4
T/T India: 143 1/2	6 m/s L/C: 1/11 13/16
T/T Bombay: 143 1/2	30 d/s S'ney & Melbourne: 1/11 7/8
Demand Bombay: 144	30 d/s San F'ce & New York: 47 1/2
T/T Calcutta: 143 1/2	4 m/s Marks: 2 1/2
Demand Calcutta: 144	4 m/s France: 2 1/2
Demand India: 144	6 m/s do: 2 1/2
Demand Manila: 95	Bar Silver, ready: 26 1/2
T/T San F'ce & New York: 46 1/2	forward: 26 3/8
T/T Java: 116 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael: 54.40
	Bank of England rate: 5 1/2
	Sovereign: 10.30

Opium Quotation: Dec 31.

Malwa, New: \$4.900 per picul

Malwa, Old: 5.060

Patna, New: 5.975 per picul

Patna, Old: 5.850

Benares, New: 5.80

Benares, Old: 5.175

## SHARE REPORT.



## COMMERCIAL.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report, dated January 10, state:—

Our local market continued quiet during the week with very little business passing.

Bar Silver comes from London at 24½ per oz. for ready and 24½ per oz. for forward delivery, market steady.

Para Rubber is quoted from London at 8½ per lb. and the market for shares is quiet.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11½ T.T.

Banks:—A fair business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at 7/95 and the shares remain firm at that figure. London quotes 280.

Marine Insurances:—Unions have been done in Hongkong and Shanghai at 3800 and Cantons have sellers at 3325. North China have buyers at 113, and Yangtze are easier at 1192½ ex 73.

Fire Insurances:—Business has been done in China Fires at 1160½ and further shares are obtainable at the rate. Hongkong Fires have buyers at 3380 and close firm.

Shipping:—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at 22½ and Douglas are steady at 22½. Star Ferries have buyers at 246 but few shares are offering. Indo-China are on offer at 79 with little business doing. Shell Transports have been sold to London 95½ and close firmer at 98½ buyers.

Docks, Wharves & Godowns:—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are wanted at 74 while Kowloon Wharves have sellers at 88½. Shanghai Docks have buyers at 114½ and Hongkong Wharves remain unchanged at 110.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Lands have been done at 114 and 114½ and close with buyers at 114. Humphreys Estates were booked at 8½ and there are further buyers. Kowloon Lands are wanted at 45. West Point have buyers at 407½. Hongkong Hotels (old) are offering at 1122½ and the new issue have buyers at 92. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at 81.

Refineries:—China Sugars have buyers at 94½. Luzons are on offer at 30.

Mining:—Rauba changed hands at 33 and 33.10 and there are further buyers at 33.10. The output for last four weeks is 1,124 ozs of gold. Tronchs after declining to 33/8 sellers are now wanted at 33/6. Langkats have again declined to 30; a fair business has been done at various rates from 11s. 33 to 11s. 10 cash. Kallans are unchanged at 37½ buyers and 39/3 sellers.

Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons have advanced to 38 buyers without sales. Erwes were done at 11s. 134 cash and equivalent rates forward closing with buyers at 11s. 132. Shanghai Cottons are steady at 11s. 123. Lau Kung Mows are wanted at 11s. 105 and Kung Yiks at 11s. 12½ ex the dividend of 11s. 13.

Miscellaneous:—There are buyers of China Borneos at 110. Dairy Farms at 30. Green Island Cements at 48.60, lots at 48.83. Steam Laundries at 44.60, and Union Waterboats at 117½. There are sellers of China Pro-

vidents at 30. Electrics at 48½. China Light and Powers at 44½. A. S. Watsons at 168. Wm. Powell's at 30½ and Low Level Trams at 7/6.

Quotations received from London by cable to-day:—  
Banks 280½ Middle price.  
Indos 8½  
Shells 97½  
Tronchs 34½

## NAVAL NEWS.

## Appointments to the China Station.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—  
Commander O. Seymour, to the Triumph, additional, for the Welland, in command, on recommissioning, undated.  
Lieutenants:—E. K. Boddam-Whetham, to the Triumph, for the Ribble, in command on recommissioning; W. G. Maxwell, to the Triumph, for the Uek, in command, on recommissioning, undated; O. M. Blackman, to the Fame, in command, to date Dec 9.  
Sub-Lieutenants:—A. Ferguson and S. M. Walker, to the Triumph, for the Welland and Jed respectively, undated; G. W. FitzGeorge, to the Triumph, for the Uek; S. M. Walker, to the Triumph, for the Welland, A. Ferguson, to the Triumph, for the Uek, O. Henderson, to the Fame, in command, to date Dec 9.  
The Admiralty have given instructions for new crews to be sent to Hongkong to recommission the destroyers Welland, Ribble, and Uek for a further term of service on the China Station.

## Caps Off.

An edifying order has just been issued by the Ministry of Railways in Berlin regarding the attitude porters, pointmen, etc., when the Royal train is passing. It is to this effect:—  
"Pointmen, gate-keepers of crossings and their assistants, on the passing of the Royal train, are to face the train and adopt a military attitude of attention with eyes front, holding a covered signalling staff by day in the right arm. If during the passing of the Royal train assistant pointmen or watchmen without service caps are employed these are also to take up an attitude of attention. At night a lantern is to be held in the right hand, and by day a cap. Railwaymen employed at stations are to do likewise." The Berliner Tageblatt observes: "After deeply contemplating this ordinance we are sure the safety of the Royal train will gain greatly thereby."

## SILIMPON COAL.

## BUNKERS

can be supplied cheap rates

## SANDAKAN &amp; SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUN

## POST OFFICE.

The Tenyo Maru with the American mail is due to arrive here on Monday the 12th inst.

## MAILS DUE.

American, Tenyo Maru, 15th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per JAPAN, 10th Jan., 5 p.m.  
Batavia, Semarang and Soerabaya—Per BALDIS, 10th inst., 3 p.m.  
Japan via Moji—Per INDO MARU, 10th inst., 3 p.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per KANGSANG, 10th inst., 5 p.m.  
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

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Shanghai, North China, Japan, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and Seattle—Per AWA MARU, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

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## SHIPPING NEW.

## ARRIVED.

Java Maru, Jap. s.s. 2874, T. Fuchigami 9th inst.—Moji, 4th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3610, M. Yashikawa, 10th inst.—Kobe, 2nd inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3953, A. J. Halley, 10th inst.—Shanghai 7th inst. Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Tayora Maru, Jap. s.s. 4607, K. Kobayashi, 9th inst.—Wakamatsu, 5th inst. Coal—M. S. & Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2591, P. M. B. Lake 9th inst.—Moji, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. and Co.

Shaoching, Br. s.s. 1301, E. M. French, 9th inst.—Shanghai 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Wuhu Br. s.s. 1287, Howard, 10th inst.—Chinwangtoo 4th inst. Coal.—B. & S.

Mathilde Ger. s.s. 641, G. Schlapfer, 9th inst.—Singapore 30th inst. Sugar.—Order.

## DEPARTED.

January 10.

Quarta for Saigon  
Johang for Canton  
Kong Wan for Yokohama  
Nyanza for Yokohama  
American for K. O. Wan  
Chiyen for Shanghai  
E. Ludwig for Yokohama  
Lock Sun for Bangkok

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Monteagle from Vancouver etc. on the 10th inst.—J. Young, Leung Sing-wan, Choy Man-hip, Li Toy-chow, W. Mallinrodt, Miss L. E. Stuart, Mrs. Babond.

Per s.s. Namsang from Moji on the 9th inst.—Mr. Diokopon.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Iyo Maru from London on the 10th inst.—Mrs. H. Forbes, R. P. Destelan, Mrs. R. Clark, B. Green, J. Eldridge, J. L. Pearson, A. P. Sling, A. Keen, A. Knight, Rev. F. Wilson, Mrs. Brinkley, 2 children and Nurse, Walpole, U. Hibby, M. Hino, T. Okuzumi, U. Imori, Master Imori and Y. Asao.

## SHIPS PASS THE CANAL.

London, 30th Dec.

Arrivals from China—Antenor, Deaulion, Indral.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bonaventura, Brigaia, Cathay, Goeben, Meisam, Mishima Maru, Nova, Nubia, Saxonia, Tydeus, Wakasa Maru, Arabia, Yangtze, City of Baroda, Amazon.

London, 2nd Jan.

Arrivals from China—Eugene, Amazon, Malford Hall, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Loosdon.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bohemia, Hirono Maru, Kangas, S. Spain, St. Paul, Westphalia, Democritus, Magellan.

London, 6th Jan.

Arrivals from China—Brigavis.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Bohemia, Hirono Maru, Kangas, S. Spain, St. Paul, Westphalia, Democritus, Magellan.

London, 9th Jan.

Arrivals from China—Mishima Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Alcinous, Anstralian, Telemachus, Valenta.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddock, Kippers, etc.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.20—The northern depression has passed into the Pacific. Another depression has formed over S. Mongolia. The anticyclone has weakened and spread Eastward.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines. It is nearly stationary along the S. coast of China and over Annam.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Focchow. Fresh monsoon may still be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.  
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, fresh, fine.  
2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.  
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.  
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
9th January, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force.

Wootock 7a 30.17 6 0 b  
Nemuro 6a 29 0 0  
Hakodate 30 0 0  
Tokio 30.22 2w 2  
Kochi 30.39 w 1  
Nagasaki 30.47 n 1  
Kshima 30.47 nne 1  
Oshima 30.46 n 1  
Naha 30.48 e 1  
Ishijima 30.49 n 1  
Kochi 30.58 nw 3

Chiofo 30.25 28 77 sw 4 b  
Hankow 30.45 25 50 1 b  
Gutian 30.41 34 50 3 cv  
Sharp P. 7a 30.53 53 n 1 b  
Amoy 6a 30.46 46 69 one 2 b

Swatow 30.42 50 6 0  
Tainan 30.39 50 2  
Tientsin 30.41 50 8  
Kashan 30.37 50 8  
Canton 30.43 48 93 ne 1 b  
H'kong 30.43 57 74 4 0  
Gap Rock 30.36 57 80 6 b  
Wuchow 30.47 51 79 3 b

Holchow 30.33 57 50 5 b  
Phuon 30.24 70 50 4 0  
C. St. J. 30.13 70 50 4 0  
Amoy 30.33 68 50 3 0  
Manila 30.18 68 50 1 0  
Legaspi 30.19 75 50 3 0  
Iloilo 30.11 78 50 2 b  
Bacolod 30.15 81 50 2 0  
Cebu 30.07 81 50 2 0  
Labuan 30.07 81 50 2 0

T. F. Claxton, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 9th.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date  
a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

Barometer 30.40 30.42 30.35  
Temperature 63 57 59  
Humidity 51 74 69  
Wind Direction E E E  
Force 3 4 4  
Weather b o o  
Rain 0 0 0

Highest open air temperature on the 9th 75  
Lowest 57  
H.K. Observatory, 9th Jan.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## Mail Steamers

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks  
LONDON, via Us Egypt 17th Jan. Freight & Passage  
ual Ports of Call Capt. F. R. Summers

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, C'mbo, Port Said, & Marseilles. about 21st Jan. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO. Nyanza Capt. K. Jenkins 5 a.m. 11th Jan. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI. Devanha Capt. W. R. Hickey about 15th Jan. Freight & Passage

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight, or Passage apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office.

Hongkong, 10th Jan. 1914.

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For Steamers To sail on

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, A'WERP & BREMEN. Lutzow Capt. H. Textor 17,300 WEDNES. 21st Jan. 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. Coeben Capt. A. Ahlborn 17,300 About THURS. 22nd Jan.

MANILA, YAP, MARION, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Prinz Sigismund Capt. A. Hurlitz 6,750 SATUR. 24th Jan. 9 a.m.

KOBE. Prinz Waldemar Capt. O. Jurany 6,103 About TUESDAY. 3rd Feb.

JESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN. Borneo Capt. J. Koehler 6,103 WEDNES. 4th Feb. 9 a.m.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

## FREIGHT LINE.

## NEXT SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

## OUTWARD.

Mark 2nd Feb. Thuringen 16th Mar.  
Tuebingen 18th Feb. Franken 30th Mar.  
Lothringen 2nd Mar. Goettingen 13th April.

## HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Dankirk, w'erp R'dam and Bremen/Hamburg: Mark about End of Mar.

For Havre, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen: Thuringen about Beginning of May.

For Marseilles, Antwerp, R'dam and Bremen/Hamburg: Franken about M. of May.

For Havre, Dunkirk, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen: Goettingen about Beginning of June.

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD

## MELCHERS &amp; CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th Jan. 1914.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For Steamers To sail  
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. Cordillere Magellan Nera 12th Jan. 1914.  
19th Feb. 1914.

MARSEILLE via PORTS. Paul Lecat Dumbea Cordillere 13th Jan. 1914.  
27th Jan. 1914.  
10th Feb. 1914.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS. Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Colombo, for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris by rail. Circular tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE, and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to,

S. C. de BUSSIERRE, Acting Agent.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, 100 House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

9853

With reference to our guessing competition we beg to announce to the coupon holders in connection therewith, that the actual number of Sweets found in the jar is 9853, and those who hold the coupons with guessed figures 9850, 9875, and 9880 are requested to call at our store with their coupons and claim the prizes.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
14, Queen's Road, Central.

## Mail Steamers PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## AMERICAN MAIL LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai or Manila, Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

Operating the following steamers:

MONGOLIA, MANCHURIA, KOREA SIBERIA and NILE, CHINA and PERSIA.

Some Features of Service:

Electric Fans, Swimming Tank, Orchestra, Amusements, Wireless Telegraph

Submarine Signal Service and Bilge Keels